THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. NO. 3

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jan 27 51—3mch

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A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, phia.

oct 21 37-6mch

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS Administrator of John Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

January 9th, 1871.

JOHN A. JONES, Administrator.

jan 13 49-w6w

WILMINGTON MILLS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors,

☞ Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER furnished for any market at short notice.

☞ All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.

dec 16 45-6m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

North Carolina--Bladen County.

IN PROBATE COURT, JANUARY 9, 1871.

Petition to sell Land to make Assets.

Howard Smith, Administrator of Jonas Smith, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jonas Smith.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Wilson Smith and Simon Smith, who are heirs of Jonas Smith, reside beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that the said children (whose names are not known) of Wilson Smith and Simon Smith, appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 18th day of February next, and answer the complaint in this proceeding, or judgment will be rendered against them *pro confesso*.

(Witness) D. BLUE, C. S. C.

jan 13 49-w6t

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

Commission Merchants.

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of

CORN,

Pea Nuts, Cotton, &c.

dec 16 45-3m

1871. TIN WARE!! 1871.

$10,000 WORTH OF TIN WARE FOR the Spring Trade, at as low prices as can be found in the country, North or South. Ten per cent. in the Freight saved by buying here! Send for new Price List and patronize your neighbor.

I am also sole Agent for the sale of "Choice Durham Smoking Tobacco."

Address E. H. POGUE, Hillsboro', N. C.

feb 3-52-2m

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a 356-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. BOLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER, Box 3139, New York P. O. Office 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 13 49-w13t-ch

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, NEAR FAISON'S, in Duplin county, on the night of Thursday, February 9th, 1871, one (1) Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about 10 years old.

The said Mare is about 15 hands high, one hind foot white, hog-backed—and hair on sides recently worn off by working of chains; in good working order when taken.

I will pay the reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for any information leading to the recovery of said mare.

L. T. HICKS, Faison's Depot, Duplin county, N. C.

feb 18 w2t

"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK"
"SILVER WINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"SHORT VOLUNTARIES,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"CHORAL TRIBUTE,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"GLAD TIDINGS,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,"
"REED ORGAN COMPANION,"
"AMERICAN TUNE BOOK."

oct 28 38-eow

IMPEACHMENT.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 12, 1871.

Paul Crutchfield, William Patton, Jerry Albright, sworn on behalf of the managers.

William Patton called and testified:

Questioned by Mr. Graham.

I live in Alamance, am forty years of age, and am a farmer. In July last I was arrested by a body of armed men, commanded by one Hunneycutt. A negro by the name of Alex. Ruffin was in the squad. I was on the road going to Bridges, when eight armed men, one black, approached me, and said to me that I might consider myself under arrest. Said I was wanted for a witness. I was then marched off to camp. That night Bergen called me into his tent, told me I was a Ku Klux, that I was along the night Outlaw was hung, and that I knew all about it. Asked me if Dolph Moore did not tie the rope around Outlaw's neck. I told him I was not a Ku Klux, and that I was not present at the hanging of Outlaw, nor did I know anything about it. He then put a pistol to my breast and said that if I did not tell all about it he would blow my brains out. I again said I knew nothing about it. He then called for a rope, remarking that he would hang me if I did not tell. Hunneycutt handed him the rope. He then put it around my neck, and followed by a guard, carried me out to the woods, threw the rope over a limb, and pulled me up, not quite off the ground, but enough to choke me. Let me down and told me to confess. Pulled me up again, and went through the same process for three times. After which, he started back to camp with me. On the way I fainted. When I came to, he and guard were standing around me cursing violently. Bergen then told the men to take me to camp, and said he would make me tell all about it. He then took the rope off my neck, tied it around my rists, tied me to a box near by, and left me there all night.—Next morning Bergen called me in his tent, showed me a paper, and said it was what I had told him the night before.—Through excitement, I signed the paper. I don't know what was in the paper. I staid in camp then, but was positively ordered not to talk to any one about my treatment that night. I was then brought down to Raleigh to Governor Holden, but I did not tell him all that was done to me, for fear of again being punished. Gov. Holden and Douglass examined me.—I don't recollect the exact time of my arrest; it was in July, but was brought down to Raleigh the day before the election in August. I also signed a paper in Col. Clark's room. It was presented to me by Capt. Morriss. It was about the treatment of Col. Clark and Hunneycutt to me. I went home; was not put under guard again. Governor Holden said he wanted me to come out and tell him all I knew about Ku Klux in Alamance. I told him I knew but very little. The Governor then said that it was his purpose to put down the disturbances which had taken place in that county. Douglass wrote and presented a paper for me to sign at the National Hotel. No one was with me except the guard. No threats were used then. Capt. Morriss told me if I signed the paper I might go home. Capt. Morriss was a soldier—was dressed in uniform.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyden—

I signed two papers here, some words of which were read over to me. I signed first in Douglas' room; I was asked to sign one before that, in one of the rooms of this Capitol. Douglass asked me to sign that, I did so. I don't recollect that it was read to me. I signed a paper in Alamance, before Bergen and guard. I think I did not sign a paper before William Albright. (Mr. Boyden here shows witness paper, and asked him if the signature to it was not his own.)

Mr. Graham objected to such proof, as papers signed by the witness under duress, and after he had been hung.

Mr. Boyden insisted that it was competent. He denied the truth of the statements of witness, and proposed to prove it. The paper, signed by himself, was testimony against a party. If it turn out that it was signed under duress, then the evidence goes for naught; but said he would prove that witness heard contents read over, before signing it, and did so willingly.

It was further argued by Messrs. Graham and Merrimon, and Messrs. Smith and Boyden.

The Chief Justice decided the question competent.

Senator Graham, of Orange, asked the vote of the Senate on the question.

Senator Robbins, of Rowan, asked for ayes and nays.

It was decided the question be put, 29 ayes, 10 nays.

(Proceeded with testimony.)

I do not recollect signing a paper before Albright. I signed the paper before Clarke on 5th August. I only recollect having heard a portion of the paper read, that portion relating to the white brotherhood. At the time I signed it I was very much in fear of more harsh treatment, and was excited. I was told to come out and tell all I knew about the white brotherhood. Mr. Clarke wrote down what I told him—I understood it contained what I said. (Here Mr. Boyden read the paper drawn up by Col. Clarke, and witness acknowledged having signed it in his presence. It stated that witness joined White Brotherhood about one year before that date, stated the place at which he joined, the number present, who they were, &c. The whole object of which was to protect themselves from the depredations of barn-burners and thieves, and when they found out who perpetrated any crimes, whether they were white or black, to have such person or persons arrested and punished by law.) The witness then proceeds:

I can't recollect that there were any signs. The meeting was generally held in the woods. I only attended three meetings. Never wore disguises, nor never saw any. Don't know of any other meetings being held in Alamance. After attending the meetings three times I disapproved of the order, and never attended any more. I was not afraid to break from it. I don't recollect what was said particularly at either the first, second or third meeting. Don't know that we were called together for any particular purpose. The only object of the organization that I ever heard was to protect ourselves against barn-burners and thieves. We were to try and assist each other in finding out who did these things, and to report them to a Justice of the Peace. I never reported any one. I don't know that it was part of the object to whip. I don't know of any person being chastised in Alamance. I live six miles from Graham. I had no knowledge that any camp decreed Outlaw's death. I was at home the night he was killed. Sunday morning after I was at church, and there heard he was hung.—Did not go to Graham that day. I live one mile from where Puryear's body was found. Found in Dr. Wilson's mill pond. Dr. Wilson's residence is one mile from his pond. I was one of the jury of inquest summond when his body was found. We went down to the pond and took it out of the water. It was in a very bad condition. Had a very large rock tied to the feet. Puryear had been dead almost two months. Lived about a half mile from the pond.

Re-examined by Mr. Merrimon.

Col. Clark wrote the paper I signed. He was not my counsel, nor would he have been, had I exercised my choice. Douglas asked me to say I was not hung up. He asked me to sign a paper stating that I was not drawn up, but I declined. The paper I did sign, I was told, said I was hung up.

George S. Rogers called and testified.—Questioned by Mr. Merrimon:

I am twenty years of age; live three miles from Graham, in Alamance county. I saw troops in Graham on the 26th of July. That day I went to Graham. While sitting in a store I saw a squad of armed men—eight in number, two of whom were colored—all armed with muskets and pistols. All but one of the negroes were uniformed. Alex. Ruffin, colored, came to the store door and asked if I was there. I answered that I was. He then went back to the squad and told them. They returned, and Hunneycutt told me to consider myself under arrest, and to go with them in the country apiece. I asked his authority for arresting me. He said it was by the orders of Bergen and the Governor. I rode about thirty miles that day, and then went to the camp, at Company Shops. The next day Bergen called me to his tent and asked me about hanging Outlaw. I told him I did not know anything about it. He said I was a d—d lie. He then said that I knew 'Dolph Moore put the rope around his neck. I denied it, and he again said I was a d—d lie. Told me to go to my tent, and he would give me until 10 o'clock at night to make a full confession. At that hour I was again called to his tent, and asked to confess all about Outlaw's death. I said I knew nothing about it. He said I know that you are one of the party who hung him, Moore and Hunter are others. Patton could not tell anything until he was hung. He then called for a rope and pistol. Put the rope around my neck and carried me about 100 yards into the woods; a guard, armed, went with us. Threw the rope over a limb, and pulled it up tight, though did not lift me off the ground, and held it so for a minute or a minute and a half. Let me down and told me to confess. I said I knew nothing. He then threatened to shoot me.—Pulled me up again and let me down.—Then took the rope off my neck, remarking that he believed I was telling the truth, and he would do all he could to release me. I remained in camp until 3d day of August, when I was carried to Yanceyville with other prisoners. Remained in Yanceyville until all were brought back to Shops. I was then carried to Salisbury, before Judge Brooks, who released me, there being no evidence offered against me. Bergen said he hung Patton three times, the last time until he was dead.

The organization was for the purpose of protecting ourselves—the members to assist each other in putting down such outrages as barn burning, rape, &c.

Jerry H. Albright called and testified:

Questioned by Mr. Merrimon.

I am 23 years of age, and live 8½ miles west of Graham. I was at Barbara Bason's, threshing wheat. Some thirty men came after me, and surrounded Mrs. Bason's house and called for me. Came about 11 o'clock at night. Called for that G—d d—d Albright, and said if I did not come down at once they would put the house in ashes. I told them I would come as soon as I put on my clothes. "D—n clothes, come down," one of the negroes said. I came down and made myself known. Two negroes pointed guns at me, another drew a pistol on me, all cursing me violently.—Another negro said, "we've got him, d—n him, give me a rope." There not being a rope he took a gun strap and tied me, and said he was going to hang me. Mrs. Bason then put her head out of her window and asked them please not to hang me in the yard, but take me off somewhere else. They cursed her and said she ought to be hung for having such a d—d rascal in her house. These were negroes talking and acting so. They said they were ordered to take me, dead or alive. They asked me for my pistol. I told them I did not have one.—They said they were ordered by the Governor to put me and my pistol in a box and send to him. They marched me, tied, three or four miles, and said if I made one step out of the way they would shoot me down. They had other prisoners. Said that the other prisoners had acted like gentlemen and they would treat them as such, but would treat me as a d—d rascal. Alfred Barnhill had a shot gun, showed it to me, saying, "we have got the King of the Ku-Klux, here is his gun. It is loaded, and if you (I) do not behave, you (I) will get the load." I was carried from the Shop to Yanceyville and back to Graham. While in the Court House at Graham I saw soldiers go to the jail with Mr. Turner, Weeden, &c. I was discharged on the 24th of August. At Graham, while we were there in the Court House, the soldiers threw rocks in the windows at prisoners, and one threatened to shoot A. G. Moore. Stood for some time with gun in hand, declaring he would shoot Moore on sight.

I joined in 1868. I took no obligation that I would violate the law of the land. No part of the obligation required me to resist the law, or to get on jury and give false verdicts; nor requiring me to make false statements in court.

Court adjourned, 3 p. m.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 14.

U. P. Brandon, sworn on behalf of the managers, testified.

Questioned by Mr. Graham—I live in Yanceyville, Caswell county; am Clerk of the Superior Court, and am forty-one years of age. Courts have been regularly and uninterruptedly held ever since I can remember, until last summer, when disturbed by the invasion of Colonel Kirk. I know of no instance when application for any process was refused when properly made. Magistrates and Constables in all the townships, and I have never known an instance of refusal on the part of any one to do the duty required of them by law.

Col. Kirk arrived in Yanceyville on the 18th of July. There was a public meeting called for that day for the Congressional candidates to speak—Gen. J. M. Leach, Dem., and Gen. Scott, Rep. While the speaking was going on the troops arrived, marched in the enclosure of the Court House square, surrounded the Court House, the men pointing their guns up at the windows. A large audience was in the Court House hearing the speaking. I was in my office when the troops came. They placed guards at the gates of the enclosure, and at each door of court house. I went to the door and asked the sentinel if I could go out. I then went to the court room. Scott spoke about one and a-half hours; Leach was replying, and was about half through, when a squad of soldiers went up and arrested Doctors Roan and Yancey. Then went to arrest Mr. Bowe. He asked by what authority they arrested him. They told him never mind the authority, he was their prisoner. He again demanded the authority, for his arrest, when Kirk drew his pistol, cursed Bowe, and they then took hold of him and forced him out. About twenty-five soldiers were in the room at this time, and such yells and curses—shouting, "Kill the d—d rebel Ku Klux,"—it was a terrible time.—One Banner and a Lieutenant Brown then said, while they were arresting parties, "Let any d—d rebel open his mouth and we will put him through." When the soldiers first surrounded the court house they snapped a good many caps. I asked Kirk to allow me the use of my office—to retain possession of it. He did so until the following Thursday night. That night a Lieutenant and three men came to my house after the key, said Kirk wanted it. I sent it. The next morning I asked Kirk for it and was refused. I found the door had been forced open before they got the key. When Kirk left with the prisoners, he left Major Yates in command with detachment. I then asked Yates for the key. He replied that I could not get it.—I was kept out until Yates left. I was allowed to go in under guard. I found some papers as I left them—many others scattered over the house, basement, lot and outside grounds. Even found some in the streets—important papers. I went about and picked up as much as I could. I reckon I got from a peck to a half bushel in the lots, street and basement, and as much as a flour barrel full off the floor and scattered over the Courthouse. Book "N" of record lost, and can't be found. I had a correspondence with Gov. Holden upon the matter. [Here Mr. Graham gave witness two letters, and asked him to read.—He then read the letter from himself to the Governor, detailing condition of affairs, and asking that he (the Governor) order that the keys and office be turned over to him. Then read Governor's reply, declining to turn over office, "as Caswell is still in military possession, and need the Court house for quartering troops."]

The buildings were very much abused—walls and railings broken. The court house was an elegant building, and I think it was damaged to the amount of $1,000.—The troops left about the middle of September. I know of no resistance to the lawful authority in the county. Dr. Roan is about sixty four years of age—one of the best men in the county; stands very high, both as a man and as a physician.—Mr. Bowe is one of the most exemplary men I ever knew, is sixty-five or seventy years of age. Was a magistrate for a number of years, member of the county and special courts, member of the legislature since the war, and was a magistrate at the time of his arrest.

Kirk broke up the meeting, a perfect terror prevailed for a while. The Court House was surrounded about 1 o'clock p. m. and not a citizen was allowed to go out until 5 p. m. Mr. Bowe succeeded J. W. Stevens as Magistrate—was appointed. When Kirk arrested Bowe he said if he was resisted he would shoot the prisoners, destroy the men, women and children of the town and burn it. He made a speech to a crowd the day before the election, in which he said he had come to put down the Ku Klux, and that he would do it if he had to stay there until the youngest baby was gray. Said that he had a number, that he was going to try them, and if they were found guilty they would swing. If resisted he would kill the prisoners, murder the women and children, and burn the town. United States troops came to Yanceyville ten days before Kirk did. Behaved themselves very well, and were on very good terms with the citizens. They did not pillage or plunder, but Kirk's did. His men went into my garden and orchard and took just what they wanted. I never heard so much swearing by anybody in my life as these troops indulged in and they were very obscene in the hearing of ladies and gentlemen. Exposed themselves to the public—would go to the public pump on the court square and pull off their drawers and wash them, and then pull off their shirt and wash that—in full view of several residences and business places. Kirk said that he had orders from Governor Holden to hold the prisoners; was also ordered by Holden that if a hair of the head of any of his men was hurt to kill all the prisoners, butcher the women and children, and burn the town. United States troops were in their camp on the day of election—Kirk's were parading the streets in organized squads, with bayonets fixed. Election was held at Mr. Mitchell's store, the military having possession of the court house. Detachments left town the day before the election in various directions,—in direction of all precincts in the county. Eight squads left. There are nine townships in all in the county.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyden.

I am aware of but one secret political society in the county, and that is the Loyal League. I know of no other. I never saw any person in disguise. No bill of indictment was found against the murderers of Stevens. A number of gentlemen were bound over to Court by Judges of the Supreme Court, but no bill was sent forward against them. At the end of the term of the Court, the counsel for the parties bound over by Judge Pearson, asked Judge Tourgee that the parties be discharged, there not being any true bill found against them. The Judge turned to Solicitor Bulla and asked him if a bill had not been found. The Solicitor replied that the witness sent for had failed to come, and consequently could not find a true bill. Said that he had not drawn a bill, and would not do so unless the Judge ordered it; that he had examined the evidence upon which they were bound over, and was satisfied that no grand jury could find a true bill on such evidence. He did not wish to keep the men bound over any longer. The Judge then discharged them. Judge Tourgee and Solicitor Bulla are both Republicans—I heard Tourgee make a republican speech, and heard Mr. Bulla declare himself to be a republican.

Jesse C. Griffith, sworn on behalf of the managers, testified:

Questioned by Mr. Merrimon.

I reside in Caswell, two miles from Yanceyville, am fifty-two years old, and sheriff of the county. I am well acquainted with the people of the county, of both races, and, so far as I know, the relations are friendly. I know of no one being denied employment on account of his political sentiments. I have never been resisted in the execution of any process, nor have I ever found it necessary to take a *posse* with me. Stevens was killed the 21st of May. United States troops came the 9th day of July. They arrived on Saturday, and when they reached the town, Maj. Rodney, who was commanding them, rode up in a buggy with Mr. Chambers, and, after being introduced to me as the sheriff of the county, said that he had been sent with troops to assist me in executing the law. I thanked him and said I did not think I would have any need of him, as I had never failed to serve any process entrusted to me, nor had I ever been resisted in so doing.

Kirk arrived on Thursday, the 18th of July. A public meeting was announced for that day for the Congressional candidates, Gens. Leach and Scott to speak.—About 1 o'clock, p. m. I made proclamation, and a very large number of the citizens went into the court house. [In a short time the court house was surrounded by armed men. I came down, and as I reached the vestibule of the court house, I saw a negro point me out to Kirk, who with two or three others, came up to me with cocked pistols, and said I was their prisoner. I asked his authority for arresting me. He said d—n you, you are my prisoner, so come along. Carried me into a room in the court house. Every few moments they would bring in prisoners. I soon heard a great noise up stairs—yelling and cursing—and some brought down Mr. Bowe. Arresting him occasioned the disturbance. They cursed and abused him a great deal, calling him a d—n ku klux son of a b—h and such terms. Kept me in prison some weeks, and brought me to Rrleigh and turned me over to Col. Clarke. I was tried before Judge Pearson, and, there being no evidence brought against me, was discharged. State's warrants were sued out against several parties. Wiley was bound over to answer at the next term of Superior Court of Caswell for the murder of Stevens. I heard nothing about his being indicted for treason.

Kirk came up into the courthouse while we were imprisoned there, and said that he had heard he was going to be attacked, and if he was, he would kill every one of the d—d prisoners, destroy the women and children, and burn the town. He frequently came up and cursed the prisoners for being d—d ku klux; cursed Weedon terribly. I heard him say he had orders to kill the prisoners, women and children and burn the town if attacked or resisted, but don't recollect hearing him say who ordered it. His troops were very disorderly in every particular—obscene and vulgar, in tones that could be easily heard by the families living near. I saw them frequently in orchards, pillaging, &c. The United States troops behaved very orderly and gentlemanly. Kirk's men exposed their persons at the public pump, in full view of the residences.

I was present at the inquest over Steven's body. His body was found Sunday morning. I was sent for and reached town early that morning. The coroner was summoning a jury. The jury met that day; sat for several hours; examined several witnesses; They continued to sit every day until Thursday, examining every witness that was suggested. No evidence was produced. No accusation was made against any one. I concur with Mr. Brandon in his statement about what transpired at the court, and what Solicitor Bulla said about the parties bound over by Judge Pearson. Kirk had a good deal to do with the election. He appointed commissioners to receive the returns.—About twenty voters were prisoners. They were carried to the polls between a file of soldiers.

Judge Tourgee issued warrants against two young men for secretly whipping a negro. Stevens also issued warrants for three for similar offence. I arrested them all without any difficulty, carried them before the two officers as directed, and they were bound over to court. I heard Kirk say twice that he would have a military court; that he had been promised one by the Gov. and was a little fretted that the court did not arrive. He sent an ambulance twice after the court. On one occasion Weedon was lying on the railing in the court house, and one of the soldiers shot at him. I saw where the ball struck the rock just under where he was sitting at the time I heard the report of the gun. He got up and left.

Cross examined by Mr. Boyden.

Stevens called on me to arrest a party once; I did it, and the party was put in jail. He was arrested for stealing. The parties bound over to appear at last term of court did not have a bill found against them, as the witnesses all failed to appear. They were re-bound for next term. I saw Stevens in the court room while speaking was going on. Saw him leave the room. I saw no one talking with him. I saw his body in the room after it was found. It was sitting in a reclining position, rope around the neck, two stabs in neck, one on each side of windpipe, and one in left breast. The rope was nearly buried in his neck. Mr. Hodnet made no violent remarks about Mr. Stevens. His remarks created no bitter feelings against him. I don't know that Stevens was missed that night. I left town a little after sunset. I don't know that any one hunted him. I know of no secret political society by name of Ku Klux or any other, except Loyal League. I heard of the White Brotherhood. The League may constitute that society for all I know.

Court adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 15, 1871.

Samuel P. Hill, a witness sworn on behalf of the managers, testified:

Question by Mr. Graham.

I live in Yanceyville, am a lawyer by profession. I was counsel for Mr. John W. Stevens during his life time, and for his family since his death. About dark of the day upon which he is supposed to have been murdered, I was at home when a messenger came from Mrs. Stevens enquiring for him, saying that he was missing. Next morning a brother of Stevens called on me and said that his body had been found—that he had been murdered—and wanted me to conduct the case for him at the inquest. I consented to do so, and did. I went out and saw the coroner, and told him to summon some colored men on the jury. He did so. Jury assembled about 9 a. m. It was on Sunday morning. We examined several witnesses that day—sat for several hours. Adjourned until next day. I had everybody summoned who was suggested, or of whom I could think, who could possibly give any information. I told any one to suggest any person who could possibly give me the least clue to the murderer, and I would have him summoned. The jury sat from day to day, until Thursday, when they rendered a verdict, and then adjourned. The citizens generally rendered me every assistance. The day before the last sitting, I was told by Mrs. Stevens that she had requested Mr. Bell, of Greensboro', a lawyer to assist me. I told her I was very glad to have assistance. Mr. B. then examined the testimony I had taken down—and I had taken all down carefully—and said he was satisfied with my conduct of the case, so informed Mrs. Stevens who expressed her satisfaction and he then withdrew. Every witness that I examined was brought to Raleigh—but one more besides. He, I never heard of until they came to Raleigh. My office is about fifty yards of the court house.—The morning that Kirk came, I was engaged with a client, in my office. It was the day General Leach and Scott, congressional candidates, were to speak. I saw troops filing by—did not go out—had heard they were coming. Soon after, Yates came to my gate, asked if Mr. Hill lived there. I told him yes, and that I was the man. He asked me to come out to him, he wanted to see me. After I got out, he said that I was his prisoner. I told him all right. I then walked with him to the Court House. As I entered the Court House I met Kirk. I told him I was sick, and asked to be permitted to stay in my office—would give him any bond he might require, and report daily if he wished. Kirk hesitated, and then said go in the Court House. When I got in one of the rooms I found Mr. Kerr, Dr. Roan, Dr. Yancy and others. Had not been there long before I heard a great noise up stairs—stamping, hollowing and cursing, and in a few moments they brought Mr. Bowe into the room. They seemed to be very much incensed with Mr. B.—abusing him terribly. Yates, who was a Baptist preacher, shaking a pistol in his face, and calling him a d—d rascal. Frequent cries were made to shoot him—kill him, &c. The door was crowded with soldiers with fixed bayonets, and guns cocked and pointed at Mr. Bowe. Kirk came in and shook his pistol in Mr. Bowe's face, and cursed him. Then turned round and pushed Yates and the soldier away from the door. In a little while we were all sent up stairs in the court room. Kirk frequently told us of his exploits during the war.—Said he was on the federal side, and that he whipped a large number of Confederates once with ten men. He also spoke of having orders to kill the prisoners, butcher the women and children, and burn the town if he was attacked. On one occasion he came up into the room, was much excited, and said that he had just heard that he was going to be attacked by Ku Klux from Danville, and if he was, would do as I have just related. I said if you were the brave and good soldier you boast of having been during war, you would send out a scout and learn the truth of the rumor. He cursed and abused the prisoners—particularly Weedon. One of the soldiers was drunk and flourishing his pistol about, and Weedon remarked to him, if he did not mind he would shoot some one. He replied, d—n you I will shoot you, and immediately fired, the ball striking the stone window-sill, directly on a range with Weedon. The officers were there, but I did not see much command from any one—no discipline maintained at all. I saw one of the officers drilling his men one day barefooted and carrying his boot in his hand. They were constantly swearing and cursing, and singing obscene and vulgar songs. Good many of the command were young boys.

On election day Kirk told the prisoners they could go out and vote if they wished to. Did go, but marched between a file of soldiers with their bayonets fixed.

About a half hour before the prisoners left Yanceyville I received a note from Mrs. Stevens tendering me her buggy to bring me to Company Shops, as I had none of my own. We got to the Shops, were put in box cars and carried to Graham and marched through the mud to the court house. Several prisoners, Messrs. Turner, Wiley, Gray and Weedon, were put in jail. I only saw one instance of violence. Capt. Franklin came up into the court house and said to Mr. A. G. Moore, who was lying on the floor, "you said I was a horse thief, d—n you, I will kill you," at the same time drawing his pistol. I caught hold of him and said, surely you wont shoot an unarmed prisoner. Moore jumped up and being near Franklin, he (F.) struck him on the head. I was brought to Raleigh and discharged, no evidence being brought against me.

Have extensive acquaintance in the county, and know that good feeling generally prevailed among all classes.

The cross-examination by Mr. Boyden elicited no new facts.

In reply to a question by Mr. Graham, Mr. Hill said there was considerable feeling against Stevens because he had told the negroes to burn barns, &c.

John Kerr, sworn on behalf of managers, testified:

Questioned by Mr. Merrimon.

I live in Yanceyville, am a lawyer by profession. On the 18th of July last I saw a large number of armed men come into town, led by Kirk. I had not gone from my home, was standing in my front door. Saw the men enter the Court House square with a flag flying. I then thought I would go to the Court House, and started out, but turned back, went into my chamber, and commenced reading.—In a few moments a man, who I learned afterwards was Yates, came into my room, and told me I was his prisoner. I asked upon what authority? He said by order of the President and Governor Holden.—As we got out into the passage another man came in, and evinced a disposition to evil. Yates checked him. We then walked up to the Court House, and there found other prisoners. Soon after getting in the room I stepped to the window, and several soldiers commenced cursing me, and pointing their guns at me; ordered me away from the window or they would shoot. I stepped back, and soon heard a considerable noise up stairs. I thought, and remarked, that a general fight was going on up stairs. Soon Mr. Bowe was brought in by a number of the soldiers.—He was very indignant at his arrest and the treatment he received from them.—He defined their threats and abuse with a manly indignation. Mr. B. is one of the best and most respected men in the county, is sixty-three years of age. I have known him for nearly forty years. We were then taken up into the court room and confined for about three weeks. The general conduct of troops was disorderly. The day they came into town they had the appearance of being drunk. I charged it upon Yates that they were drunk, and he acknowledged it was so. There was literally no discipline among them. Kirk said in my hearing that he could not control his men. Kirk came up and said to us that he was going to be attacked, and then said what has been stated about killing the prisoners, &c. I told him that such attack did not accord with our wishes, and that surely he did not intend to make us responsible for what others did. He hacked about and bullied a good deal, threatening again to shoot the prisoners. Mr. Hill then replied, if he wished to do so, to shoot, and take the consequences, that if he attempted to kill the prisoners, and women and children, he would have a lively time of it. Kirk did not drink at all. He frequently charged us with having killed Stevens. I met Kirk one day, and he remarked that he was treating me better than his orders would justify. Repeated that "I am disposed to treat you kindly; I know how to treat a gentleman, and particularly a man with a family; I have a family and know how to sympathize with you. I treat you very much better than my orders direct me to." Remarked also that he was not the inhuman man he was reported to be, and that if I ever had occasion, to please do him justice. I will here say, that with the exception of the times when he would curse prisoners generally, his treatment to me was very courteous. He said he knew of no charge against me, and did not believe there were any. Repeatedly stated that the prisoners would be tried by court-martial, and I know he was fretted on several occasions, because the court did not come, as he said he had been promised. The week before the prisoners were brought to Alamance, Kirk paroled Dr. Roan, Mr. Bowe, myself and one or two others. After arrival at the Shops we were informed of having to come to Raleigh; we were turned over to Bergen. Got to Raleigh about 3 p. m. At the depot Bergen made us quite a handsome little speech—said that if any of us tried to get away—Mr. Hill interrupted him, and said, with much emphasis, we won't leave; all the troops you have could not drive us off now? Bergen told him to sit down, and again commenced his speech similar as before, when Mr. Hill again interrupted him. We were then informed that we were to be turned over to Colonel Clarke. When Bergen heard this he became very angry, cursed Col. Clarke, Holden and all hands. Maj. Miller took charge of us and conducted us to the hotel. All the officers have treated us with kindness and respect. I was carried before Judge Pearson, but discharged by Judge Dick. Was in prison five weeks.

I was present at Caswell Court when Messrs. Wiley, Roan and Jones were up, having been bound over by Judge Pearson to appear for the murder of Stevens. I recollect distinctly that what has been heretofore stated about Mr. Solicitor Bulla and Judge Tourgee said is correct. The feeling between the races in the county was very kind. I don't believe there is a more law abiding people in the world, than a the people of Caswell.

The cross examination by Mr. Smith elicited no new facts.

Mr. W. B. Bowe sworn in behalf of the managers, testified:

I live in Caswell near Yanceyville. Am a farmer. On the 18th of July the Congressional candidates were speaking, and I was up in the court house listening to them. I don't know when the troops entered. The first I knew of their presence was a little before I was arrested. I did not know they were arresting any one. I afterward learned I was the one arrested. I was sitting down Col. Kirk came up and stood right before me. I thought him rather impertinent. He asked me if my name was Bowe. I told him it was. He said I was his prisoner. I asked him to show me his authority. Said never mind. I again demanded the authority. He cursed and commanded his men to take hold of me and take me off.—As many took hold of me as could. I was taken by men and officers, who cursed and abused me, putting pistols to my head, and saying they would shoot me. I never heard such yelling and shouting, the whole crowd seemed like maddened demons—crying "shoot the damned old Ku Klux," and such remarks. They asked for my pistol. I told them I had none. They then commenced dragging me down the stairs. I resisted, and in so doing tore the coat of one of them. He beat me nearly all the way down, while the others were holding me. I asked them to turn me loose and let me have fair play, or make him stop beating me. They pushed me into the room down stairs at the point of bayonets. A crowd got in the door-way, pointed their guns at me cocked, and said they intended to shoot me. I moved out of sight. About night we were all carried up stairs. From that time for about three weeks there was a little coolness between me and Kirk and his men.—About three weeks after, the county commissioners were summoned together. I was one of them, and Mr. Roan and Mr. Jones, all prisoners—were others. After we were through buisness, Kirk told Messrs. Jones and Roan they could go home on parole if they wished. He turned to me and said that you don't seem to want any favors. I replied that I was

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The New York *Sun* affects to disbelieve the statement made by us a few days ago, in relation to the transactions of Ulysses S. Grant in this city about the commencement of the war. The *Sun* will probably be surprised when we tell it that the gentleman is still living in this city from whom Grant endeavored to borrow money for the purpose of establishing a saloon at Camp Dennison, when the Military Camp of Instruction was first established there. The worst of it was that the gentleman, who knew him well, hadn't confidence enough in his ability to sell whiskey to soldiers to let him have the money."

It will be remembered that Grant and Governor Holden had a fellow named Kirk in command of troops in North Carolina a few months ago, says the Pittsborough *Paper*, for the purpose of coercing the people of that State into the support of Radicalism. It has been shown in the testimony adduced in the impeachment trial against Holden, that Kirk on one occasion said, "If a hair of one of his men was touched, he had the authority of the Governor to shoot the prisoners, murder the women and children and burn the town." Such savagery is the gentle sway of Radicalism, embodied in the expression, "let us have peace."

Honorable E. J. Warren.

Editor of Journal:

DEAR SIR:—I have seen, with a good deal of surprise, that several newspapers of this State announce that your paper has nominated Judge Warren for our next Governor. I am a constant reader of the JOURNAL, and have seen nothing to justify such a conclusion. Some days ago I read a few lines at the head of your editorial column which, I suppose, has given the admirers of Judge Warren an excuse for bringing his name so early before the voters of North Carolina. Any one, not culpably careless or perversely bent on misrepresentation, could not have so incorrectly interpreted what I have alluded to in the editorial of the JOURNAL. It must be apparent that Judge Warren, *from his position as President of the Senate*, was there named as the Governor of North Carolina *in the event of the impeachment* of Tod Caldwell. It is within the range of possibility that I am mistaken, but my judgment is not warped by partisan frenzy nor my purposes crooked by the hope of political preferment, and I do assert that the JOURNAL *has made no nomination* for our next Governor. If I am too bold or am mistaken, you will do me and many others a kindness, and place the JOURNAL beyond the reach of a doubt in the matter, by a word from you in the same issue that inserts this.

A true and unflinching Conservative. I beg to express one conviction. The Conservative party cannot afford to commit blunders, certainly not to repeat them; and I express the feeling of a large portion of our party when I say that *one* element of it is demanding and receiving all the honors. Nothing will destroy us as a party sooner or more surely than jealousies *justly created* by the bestowment of all preferment to high position upon members *only* who *formerly* professed the same political creed. In plain words, *it will not do by such a course to array old Democrats and old Whigs against each other*; and it will be well for our party, and well for the prosperity of our State if proper wisdom in this direction be exercised before disastrous results be produced. M.

We have seen the announcement in several of our State exchanges that THE JOURNAL had recommended Judge WARREN as the Conservative candidate for Governor. We suppose the report arose from the complimentary terms in which this paper has frequently spoken of this distinguished gentleman for the ability and manliness with which he has conducted himself in the present Senate. We spoke of him in connection with the Governorship with much favor, in view of the outrageous conduct of Governor Caldwell, and the conspiracy between him and the Judges of the Supreme and some of those of the Superior Courts, and other office holders, to retain their positions.

It is now too early to declare in favor of any gentleman as the next candidate for Governor. Should any individual be prominently urged at this time, it would probably insure his defeat before the Convention. We are free to say, however, we have thought of Judge WARREN in connection with the Supreme Court in the event that the Court should be remodeled—a position for which his great legal abilities do not better qualify him than his courage to do his duty under all circumstances. With such men on the bench, the judicial powers would never become exhausted while tyrants were depriving citizens of their liberties without legal authority. We cannot now name any one as our favorite for the nomination for Governor. It is a long time in the history of politics before the election, when we consider the great crisis through which North Carolina is passing. The standard bearer in that campaign must win his promotion by his services to the State in the stirring events now transpiring.

The Next Ruler of France.

The first care and duty of the newly-elected French Assembly will be to make peace upon the best terms that they can obtain from the conqueror. A great nation like France cannot commit suicide; and to continue a hopeless struggle until the whole country is devasted and crushed by inevitable disasters, only to have to submit to still harder conditions in the end, would be but little short of a national suicide.

We take it for granted, therefore, that peace will result from the pending negotiations. After its conclusion the bulk of the German armies will return home, leaving France to settle her affairs and select her future government as best she may.

This will be a task of no slight difficulty, unless a very large majority of the nation decide unequivocally in favor of one of the four parties which aspire to rule the destinies of the country. These four are the Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Imperialists and the Republicans.

The first of these parties may, it is true, be considered as ruled out. Its adherents are the few of the old noblesse and their descendants who, like the Bourbon's, have forgotten nothing of the *ancient regime*, and have learned nothing from the lessons and the bitter experience of the last eighty years. They represent the principle of royalty by "divine right." Their doctrine is, that because a chief of barbarous soldiers, a thousand years ago, conquered a territory, and his descendants added thereto the provinces that now constitute a European Kingdom, such as France, Spain or Prussia, therefore that kingdom and all its people belong to the family of the original conqueror, *in secula seculorum*, and the nations are never to have a word to say in the matter. It is in obedience to this principle that when the young King of Spain, about to leave Italy, sent the other day to ask the Pope for his blessing, the latter replied: "If you go to Spain as Duke of Aosta, I impart to you my blessing; but if you go there as King of Spain, it is my duty to tell you that you have *no right* to the throne of Spain, which *belongs* to another dynasty." That is to say, the Spanish nation, no matter how weary of the rule of a profligate Bourbon queen, have no right to elect another ruler. Spain *belongs* to the Bourbons forever, by *divine right*.

The Prince who represents the elder branch of the Bourbons is Henri, Duc de Bordeaux, otherwise Count of Chambord, styled Henry V. by the Legitimists. Educated in the most ultramontane views, his purpose would be to obliterate all the progress of the last eighty years and to bring back France to her former condition before 1789. So deeply engrafted in the minds of these fossil Bourbons is the idea that France belongs to them in fee simple, that it crops out on the most ill-timed occasions. It was but a few days ago that this Count de Chambord, in an address to the French nation, recalled to them that he is the successor of St. Louis, Henry IV. and Louis XIV, and that his heart bleeds at the thought of the calamities endured by the city, which each of his ancestors used to call "*my* good town of Paris." A little more tact would have taught this Pretender the folly of evoking a formula which can only remind the French people of the days of despotism in which a Bourbon King called everything his, and said *I* am the State. Come what may, we can safely predict that France will never again be under the rule of a Bourbon of the elder branch.

It is evident that the Republic has no root in the affections of the French people. Its name is associated only with failure and disaster. Whatever the future may bring forth, its day has not yet come.

As for the Empire, it seems hardly possible that the French can desire it again. Every day makes it more evident that the present calamities are due to the Napoleonic dynasty—due to the recollections of the unscrupulous conquests of the first Napoleon, as well as to the blunders and selfishness of the third. It is the Empire which put on the shelf and drove out of the service all the able officers who would not bend the knee, and filled their places with a set of incapables without any other claim but their sycophancy.

All things considered, if France must be a monarchy, the Orleans Princes offer her the best chance of obtaining order and liberty under a constitutional system. Their father was a good enough king, as kings go. He never bore arms against his country as his cousins, the Bourbons, did. He claimed no divine right, but was willing to hold his crown by the will of the people. His children, the present princes, were brought up in the public schools and colleges like the sons of any *bourgeois*, and they served their country well in the army and the navy. The Count of Paris, the grandson of Louis Phillipe, who is the Orleans "Pretender," has been educated according to modern ideas and principles; and there is no danger of his becoming a despot or an ambitious warrior. A constitutional monarchy, with an Orleans at its head, holding his crown from the will of the people, is probably the best transition between the present chaotic state and the Republic of the future. The great danger, however, in France is that the minorities do not know how to yield to the will of the majority. This has been the curse of France for fifty years and more, and it is but too probable that civil war may be inaugurated by the republicans and imperialists if the voice of the majority should decide against them.

Reported for the Journal.

An Act to Make a Failure to Work on Public Roads a Misdemeanor.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That if any person, liable under existing laws to work upon the Public Roads, shall wilfully refuse to work upon said roads after being legally summoned for that purpose, or if said person or persons so liable to work as aforesaid, shall attend at the place and time designated in the notice or summon from the overseer, and wilfully refuse or neglect to work on said road, the person or persons so offending shall for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace shall be fined not less than two nor more than five dollars; Provided, however, that this Act shall not be construed to affect any person liable to work as aforesaid who shall furnish a good hand to work in his stead, or who for each day notified to attend shall pay to the overseer the sum of one dollar to be expended for labor on the road.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified February 17th, 1871.]

DEATH OF GEORGE W. MORDECAI.—With heartfelt sorrow we announce the death of George W. Mordecai, which occurred at the residence of the deceased in this city, on Sunday evening last at about 7 o'clock. The death of so good a man is a national loss; but to the people of this State, and particularly to those of this section of the State, it is a calamity. We, the Associate, feel an inability to speak of this distinguished patriot, christian gentleman and man in fitting terms, and will therefore leave the task to competent persons. The deceased had been sick for several months, and we were aware that for weeks past his friends had despaired of his recovery.

Not alone is the home hearth made desolate by this sad bereavement—God bless the *poor*, who ever found in George W. Mordecai the liberal benefactor and the friend.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Movable or adjustable horse shoes have become a "fixed fact," and a company in Chicopee, Mass., are engaged in their manufacture. This shoe can be taken off at night, or when the horse is not at work, and put on again when wanted, as easy as a pair of boots.

They have begun in Canada to cultivate rabbits as an article of food, and in European countries, hundreds of miles of coast lands are used as rabbit warrens, and their produce furnishes a cheap and nutritious food for millions, while the furs have considerable value in trade.

The work of reduction of assistant assessors of the internal revenue has commenced and will be rapidly carried out in the few districts where the force has already been lessened. The reductions average at least one-half of those in the service.

An engineer in the employ of the Turkish Government has planned a railway tunnel, made in sections, to be submerged thirty-four feet below the surface of the water, and moored to the bottom by chain cables. He proposes to sink it across the Bosphorus.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment—The Case in a Nutshell—The Impartiality of the Senate—The Defence—The Convention—Mabson and the Colored People—New Railroad—A Delightful "Hop"—The Yarborough House.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19, 1871.

Dear Journal:—At length the prosecution have "rested their case," and most effectually have they "made it out." Every allegation made in the articles has been fully proven, and nothing can be offered by the defence in justification. It is proven that the counties of Alamance and Caswell were in a state of peace and quiet, when Holden declared them to be in insurrection, that the Courts were always regularly opened for the transaction of business, that all legal procedure were duly executed, that no officer had ever met with the slightest resistance, but that all persons were peaceably and quietly transacting their usual business as true law abiding citizens, while also there existed a kindly and friendly feeling and intercourse between the whites and blacks. It is true that outrages were committed in those counties, but in what portion of America are they not? But granting for argument's sake that those counties were insurrectionary, by what authority were lawless and brutal bands of soldiers recruited from Tennessee? They surely did not constitute the "militia," as authorized by our laws. By what authority does the Governor of North Carolina order a court-martial to assemble at Yanceyville on the 8th of August? By what authority does he dare to refuse to obey the mandate of the Chief Justice? But, again granting for argument's sake that he was justified in declaring those counties to be in insurrection, in sending Tennessee cut-throats to tranquilize them, in arresting dozens of their best citizens and in brutally hanging others, yet by what authority did he order a band of soldiers to arrest in the streets of Hillsboro a peaceable citizen, against whom no charge was ever presented, to imprison him in the cell of a condemned felon, and refuse to release him when ordered by the Chief Justice? Such is a brief synopsis of the facts of the case, and upon this what jury could fail to convict?

The Senate has displayed throughout the trial a most commendable spirit of fairness and impartiality, so much so as to have caused the Counsel for the Respondent to publicly proclaim on yesterday his thanks for their liberality and courtesy.—At the request of the Counsel, they are allowed until Thursday next, before the defence will commence. About forty witnesses have been summoned for the Respondent, and no doubt great tales, skull and bloody-bones will be launched forth *ad nauseam*.

The Convention question and Caldwell's conduct still excite some comments. Your worthy Senator, Major McClammy, has introduced into the Senate a resolution in reference to the proper disposition of Caldwell's message. (See Senate proceedings), and which will no doubt be adopted.

A bill was introduced into the House appointing a colored Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, and would evidently have passed, supported as it was by many leading Democrats, but for the harangue of your colored Representative, Mabson, whose object seems to be to defeat any measure proposed by Democrats, though it be for the benefit of his own race.

A bill was passed the Senate yesterday to charter the "Roanoke and Tar River railroad Co., to build a road from Norfolk to Kinston.

As the Court of Impeachment will not sit again until Thursday, the Senate will devote the whole time to legislative business, and accomplish much work.

A most delightful "Hop" was given at the "Yarborough House" on Friday last, which proved a most complete success, worthy of the popular landlord, Dr. Blacknall, and an occasion graced by the beauties of the State's capital. HAL.

Can a Legislative Body Pass an Insolvent Law, Releasing a Debtor from Debts Contracted before Such Law?—Impeachment—Retributive Justice.

Dear Journal:—In these our days "of oft-repeated" violated Constitutional law, I ask permission of your columns to say a few words, intended for the eye of the Legislative body now in session.

I maintain the negative side of the above interrogatory for the following plain reason: To pass such a law and seek to discharge the debtor from his contract entered into prior to such law, would be *ex post facto*, and as such, it is prohibited by the Federal Constitution. Therefore, any law discharging debtors, &c., would fly expressly in the face of that instrument, and as such, are prohibited. But it may be asked, whether or not, they can pass a statute of limitation, and if so, does not such a statute impair in some degree the nature of the contracts? To this I answer, that such a statute of limitation relates only to the remedy and not to the obligation; and secondly, I say that it rests for its support upon "public policy," which requires that a reasonable time be fixed by law to put an end to claims, otherwise great strife and contentions would arise between parties belligerent, so much so as seriously to effect society.

If this be true reasoning, they may for this purpose and for this purpose alone, pass a statute of limitation. An insolvent debtor law, to be constitutional, as the law now stands (by the decision of our Supreme Court,) must not attempt to affect any debt contracted after the passage of the statute of limitation refered to, neither can it affect a citizen of another State contracting with a citizen of this State.

Having finished all I have to say upon the above subject, I turn for a few words on the impeachment of Gov. Holden now before the Senate. From what I constantly hear from Raleigh there can be no doubt of his conviction; and it is now said that he is fast losing his mind and will soon require a strait jacket to keep him from taking his own life,

Brutus, as well as Cassius, killed themselves with the same sword with which they stabbed Cæsar. Callippus was stabbed with the same sword with which he killed Dio, and Saul fell by the same sword with which he had slain the Priests of God.—Such is the character of retributive justice that it will come sooner or later, and it seems but right and proper that the criminal conduct of the accused, in setting at defiance the constitution and laws of his country, should produce that state of mental distress as to cause him to put an end to his own life to get rid of a guilty conscience.

As to Judge Pearson, he too, will come to some fearful end, and probably in some drunken fit he will fall by his own hand.

A SEPTIGENARIAN.

Richmond County, Feb. 16, 1871.

Why is an onion like a threshing? Because it brings tears.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

IMPEACHMENT.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 16, 1871.

Col. George Williamson sworn on behalf of managers, testified:

I reside in Caswell county, am a farmer, and am forty-six years of age. I was not arrested by Kirk. I went to Yanceyville on one occasion with writs of *habeas corpus* from Chief Justice Pearson, to serve on Kirk. I rode to Yanceyville with a friend from Danville. I carried my friend in order that if I was arrested he could go home and tell the tale. I rode up to the court square, got off my horse, went to the gate, started in but was stopped by a sentinel and asked what I wanted. I told him I wanted to see Col. Kirk. He called and a man they called adjutant came out and asked what I wanted with Kirk. I told him I had a communication for the colonel. Asked me what it was. Told him it was an important paper for the colonel, and I wished to see and deliver it to him. The adjutant then said he would go back and report. I and my friend waited there for some time—10 minutes perhaps—when Maj. Yates came out and asked the nature of the paper. I said they were writs of *habeas corpus* from the chief justice, at the same time taking them out. Yates said Kirk was busy and couldn't see me then, but would after awhile. I left, and went across the street to Mr. Scott's store. I was not long there before Yates came over and wanted to discuss the question with me. I told him I wished to have nothing to say to him. He called me a miserable scoundrel, and said if I wanted to fight he was ready. I said I was not a fighting man, and that I was on a mission of peace. I left him. My friend and myself sat talking together awhile, and saw Yates again at the gate. Went up to him and asked if Kirk would see me. He replied that Kirk would see no midnight assassin. I then went to Mr. Norfleet's store, and, after being there awhile, thinking that I saw some nervousness on part of citizens, I suggested to my friend that we would go out and sit under a tree, as our presence under the circumstances might involve some of them. But before leaving the store I saw a man at a window of the court house whom Mr. Norfleet pointed out to me as Kirk. I started across with writs in my hand. Before I reached the window Kirk left, and a gentleman who was with him, in answer to a question from me, said he had gone down stairs. I then went to the gate again, and saw Kirk in the vestibule of the court house giving orders. I failed to get to him, and then retired with my friend. About this time a drum was beaten, the soldiers fell into line, and seemed to be loading their muskets. Marched around a little—then a squad of seven, with Yates in command, marched directly to where my friend and myself were sitting, and Yates said, "if you have homes go to them. I will stop this caucussing." I said I was protected by those writs. He said if we did not leave, and at once, he was ordered to fire upon us. We then retreated, in good order. I had a correspondence with Gov. Holden relative to the tribunal by which the prisoners were to be tried. (Here Mr. Graham handed witness two letters which he recognized as the letter which he sent to the Governor, and the reply to the same. The witness read them. His letter to the Governor was relative to the rumor that the prisoners were to be tried by a military commission. Asked if this was so, and at what time the court would sit. The reply, signed by Col. Clark, stated that the Governor directed him to say that the prisoners would be tried by a court martial, and that it would sit on the 8th day of August. Also, that prisoners would be allowed benefit of counsel. The letters were dated respectively, 30th July, 1870, and 31st July, 1870.)

I went to Yanceyville on the 5th day of August, wrote Kirk asking permission to see the prisoners. He granted permission, and putting his pistol on, went up with me. I told the prisoners that I had been to Raleigh, and heard that certain lawyers (mentioning them) could not attend in Yanceyville to appear for the prisoners, and that I had telegraphed Gov. Wells, of Virginia, to come on. I told them that they would not be tried by a military court. Colonel Kirk said they would be, and on the 8th of August I again repeated that they would not.

Before the prisoners left Yanceyville I went there, and Mr. Brock Holden asked me to go with a committee of citizens to wait on Col. Kirk. I did so. When we arrived in his presence Mr. Watts, a prominent lawyer of the place, was spokesman, and said to Kirk that we had met there to see him to make a statement of the affairs of the county to him, and to say to him that the civil authorities could execute any law or make any arrest, and that without the use of the military. Kirk replied: "I understand it. I have got you down, and you have come to beg." I got up and said it was no such thing; that we merely came to make a plain statement to him. He then said to me: "You have insulted me before." I said I had not; certainly not intentionally. He then ordered me to keep off his camp; that he had proof enough to arrest me, but I must keep off his camp. I asked him to let me know to what point his line extended, and I would gratify him. He said Holden had given him possession of public houses and grounds, and that I must keep away from them. I staid away. When the prisoners were about leaving my brother, who was a prisoner, sent to me for some money. I sent word to Kirk I wished to see the prisoners, as I had business to attend to.—Yates and Banner came out and said that I could attend to the business but I must not have forty men standing around me. I said that all were my friends, and if they wished to talk with me I would certainly do it. Yates told me to "hush your d—d mouth, you d—d ku klux." I said I was not a ku klux. They then made a motion to draw their pistol, and did do it, and I firmly believe now, that had I moved my hand I would have been shot. Got the money to my brother. The state of terror was very great. I was frequently traveling from Danville, and met wagons going around and avoid Yanceyville. Yanceyville was on their direct route to Danville. I do not know of any secret political society.

Josiah Turner, Jr., sworn on behalf of managers, testified:

I am a lawyer, have been for near thirty years, recently have been, and am an editor. I spend most of my time in Raleigh, though my family live in Hillsboro'. Day after the election, 5th of August, a number of armed men—two negroes in the crowd—came from the Company Shops to Hillsboro'. I knew they would be there, and went down to the R. R. depot to meet them. I sent a young man to the train to notify me whether they were on by waiving his hat. About the time the train stopped, the boy waived his hat. I waited until they left the cars, and then I walked my horse off (I was on horseback) slowly toward the town. The men then came running up to me with their guns drawn and cocked, and cried halt! I did so.—They then told me I was their prisoner. I asked by what authority. The Lieutenant, Hunneycutt, said by order of Gov. Holden. They demanded my arms, I gave them my pistol. I went then with them to the depot. A portion of the troops then went to my house and soon returned with two guns and a pistol they had taken from my house. They kept me two or three hours at the depot, then carried me to the Shops. That night I was carried to Yanceyville by a white man and a negro—both soldiers. Reached Yanceyville the next day, amid the shouts of the other troops who were there and the negroes.—I was put in the room in which Stevens was murdered, and kept there first two or three days. On Monday night when I was lying on my bed some one came in and poured a bucket of water on my bed. I ran the person to the door, but could not catch him. The sentinel came up, but said he did not know who it was, as he was asleep. I afterwards heard one of the men say to the sentinel that he had better not say anything about it, as it was one of the officers. The next night some one came in again and threw another bucket of water on me. I chased him to the door but could not get him. About this time Kirk came down and ordered a squad of seven men into the room. The officer put down the window and fastened it. It was very warm weather. Kirk ordered me not to speak without permission, except for something to eat and drink. I remained in the room until the 13th of August. I frequently saw the men drunk on duty; saw one with a rock in his hand to throw at Mr. Hill. They were continually pointing guns, raising rocks, cursing and otherwise abusing and insulting the prisoners. Kirk came up to me when I was first carried there and offered to shake hands with me. I put my hands behind me. He asked me why I was arrested.—I told him I had come to him to find out. He said he knew nothing about it, before I appeared there. I was kept below in the court house, the others were kept above. Kirk came in twice, once with Marshal Carrow, who came to see me. When he spoke to me I told him I could not talk to him without permission from the officer. Kirk said he gave permission. I insisted that he would get the permission from the officer of the day. That was my order, and, as I was a law-abiding man, I insisted that the law there should be obeyed. He did so, and we had a conversation. On the thirteenth of August we were marched off from Yanceyville. A special guard of seven was furnished me. They called me King of the Ku Klux, and thus honored me. I rode part of the way, and walked part. The night we spent on the road one of the officers went to Kirk and asked permission for me to sleep in a wagon with Dr. Williamson. He refused, but said he would furnish me with a tent. I told him no, I would not sleep under one of Holden's tents. An officer, Lieut. Banner, cursed and abused Dr. Clendenan on the route with special malignity, at times drawing his sword and pistol upon him. We entered the shops on Sunday. There was a terrible rain just before we got there. We had tents, in each one of which from ten to fourteen were put. As I had declined to use one of Holden's tents the night before when it was good weather, I thought it would not do to use one then, so I took the rain. The citizens wanted the prisoners to go to the hotel, but were refused. We moved from shops to Graham about dark, on Monday, all drenched with rain, and very muddy.—We were put in the court house. On Thursday, about 12 o'clock, Capt. Franklin came in with a file of soldiers where we were, and called for Turner, Gray, Wiley and Weedon, and marched us off to jail. Wiley and myself were put in a dungeon where a crazy man had been just taken from. Weedon and Gray were put in a different dungeon. I heard them when they were putting the chain on Weedon; heard him resisting them; could not hear what was said. I wrote a note to one of the merchants of the place for a bowl and pitcher, table, chair, &c. The dungeon had no conveniences whatever, only two filthy buckets. The officers would not permit my note to be delivered; I talked to them frequently about it, but all to no purpose. One of the buckets had stale water in it when we were put in, and they would not permit it to be carried out. They would not let us have a tin cup to drink out of, though we had no use for it, as they would not let us have any water but what was in the buckets, and Wiley and myself said we would not drink any, and did not. A sergeant gave us some candles and matches, but the officers took them away from us. We used some of the matches in burning some pine brush, with which we partially purified the dungeon. It was a very loathsome, lousy, nauseous place. I remained in this cell until Wednesday. They refused to have the buckets taken out, nor would not give us any water. On Wednesday morning a soldier ordered me to get ready to change my quarters. I was taken and carried into another dungeon and put with a negro who was to be hung the next day. I remained with this negro until next day. The negro was chained to the floor. There was but one window to the cell, and the officers would continually close it. The negro was reading his bible, and I told him to ask the guard to let the window stay open. He did ask him, but he failed to act upon it. I suggested that it was hard to refuse to a condemned man the privilege of reading his bible. I drank no water while in jail, but my friends furnished me with everything in the way of food that I needed.

On the 14th of August I was carried before Judge Brooks, Kirk, I believe, charged me with attempting to subvert the government. Mr. Boyden said it was due to Mr. Turner to say that there was not a particle of testimony against him. I saw all the troops at a distance. There was no more discipline among them than among so many Camanche Indians, and not so much if they expected a fight. One morning while in Yanceyville, I missed my soap and barlow knife, I enquired for them and one of the soldiers told me that the Adjutant had stolen the soap, that he saw him with it. Capt. Franklin said he would make him give it up, and went off. I told him not to trouble the fellow, that I thought he needed the soap, and I could buy more. He went off and soon returned with soap. When I asked authority for my arrest, I was told by Lt. Hunneycutt that it was by Gov. Holden's orders. I was told by the Sergeant who arrested me, that he was glad I did not resist when I was arrested, or that no resistance was made to my arrest, as the squad had orders if such did take place, to aim at me and be sure to kill me,

Mr. Merrimon asked witness if the answer of the respondent to the article of impeachment relative to the arrest of the witness was true or false. Witness replied that it was as false as malice could make it.

Mr. Smith objected to the manner of putting the question. Thought it leading, and thought it included too much.

It was argued by both sides.

The Chief Justice decided the question inadmissible, as too general.

Witness then proceeded:

My house was fired into; and I had heard that negroes had been seen about my premises, watching about, and I was in my office on one occasion, after midnight, sitting at my table writing, when some one fired at me through the window, but a feather bed stopped the ball.

Cross examined by Mr. Smith.

Question: What are your feelings towards Governor Holden?

Answer: I don't know exactly how to answer that question. I have the same feeling that any good man ought to have for a bad one.

Here Gov. Holden jumped up and remarked: "Mr. Chief Justice I will not submit to be insulted here. I give notice that I will not submit to an insult, and I demand protection of the court." Senator Edwards remarked: "Mr. Chief Justice, this is a court and the respondent should be made to behave himself." The question was again put to the witness, and he said that he never had association with him, and that he had only spoken to him occasionally when they would meet. The Chief Justice here ruled that the witness must answer the question direct. Here Gov. Holden again jumped up and was getting his hat and cane, when Senator Edwards again rose to a point of order, that the respondent must be required to behave himself. The Governor replied that he was going to leave, "I certainly have that privilege," and left the hall.

Senator Jones submitted that it was not fair to put the question to the witness in such a manner, and require the witness to answer in the same language used by the counsel in putting the question. He should be permitted to answer in his own language, to express his own feelings.

Mr. Turner then remarked that he had the same feelings that would exist between two parties who had carried on fierce political contests, mingled with personalities. The chief justice here remarked to witness, "that is not generally kind." Mr. Turner, "no sir." There is no kindness between us, have been bitter for the last twenty years. As editor of *Sentinel* I have justly and severely denounced him.

Senator Graham was called and testified that he was in Hillsboro' the day when Mr. Turner was arrested, and in conversing with the Lieutenant who did it about it the Lieutenant, Hunneycutt, said that it was done by order of Gov. Holden. And, said Hunneycutt, I was also ordered that if anybody came around with writs of *habeas corpus* to arrest them. He said that he knew it was by the Governor's orders, that he had seen the orders from the Governor to Col. Bergen that morning.

Court adjourned.

NINETEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 17, 1871.

John C. Gorman, sworn:

On the morning of the election in August last, I went to the court house for the purpose of voting; wishing to save time I went in at the back door to avoid the crowd. Met Gov. Holden in the passage in conversation with a man by the name of Spooner. While waiting I heard the conversation, and understood the Governor to say that he either had already issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Turner, or that he intended to do so as soon as he left the court house. Cannot remember distinctly which. I remonstrated with him, and told him that the effect would be to make a martyr of Mr. T.—The Governor replied that Turner had that morning published him as a white-livered scoundrel.

Robert Terrell: I am telegraph operator at Company Shops. About 7 o'clock one evening I received an order to forward the contents of the file, on which was kept the copies or originals of telegrams, to the superintendent at Richmond. About 11 o'clock the same night I received a summons to attend here and bring them with me. I sent them off as I thought by the evening train, but learned next morning from the express agent that they were sent by the morning train by Raleigh. Have no control over them now. J. R. Dowell is superintendent at Richmond; he has the control of them. There was no regular times for sending on these file papers. I sent off all that were in the office.—There was over a half bushel of them. It was the first time they had been ordered off since my connection with the office.—Have the order to send them off with me; read, and is as follows:

"Pack up and send to me the entire file of your office. J. R. DOWELL."

Was never sworn not to disclose messages, but understood the rule to be not to do so. I have telegraphed to the superintendent to return the papers wanted, and he declined to do so.

J. G. Cooley: I am telegraph operator at Hillsboro'. I was summoned on the 30th January last to appear here, and bring with me messages relating to the troops at Company Shops. I have them, but have received orders not to disclose anything relative to them. I shall not now disclose anything relative to them, unless I am required to do so by this court.—[Here considerable discussion was had by counsel on both sides, in regard to the admissibility of the copies, &c., as evidence, which was terminated by an understanding that they were to be filed by the clerk and examined by counsel on either side.]

John Bragg: I am assistant operator in the telegraph office in this city. An order was received requiring all originals of last year's messages and copies to be forwarded to New York—the order from the Superintendent.

J. B. Neathery: I am private secretary to Governor, and have principal charge of his official letter book. I was directed by the managers to examine the letter book, specially in reference to letters to Colonels Kirk, Burgen and other military officers. He had done so. [Here the witness was shown certain letters filed heretofore, as evidence with the clerk that were found at Graham after Kirk had left the court house.] These letters are in the handwriting of Governor Holden. I did not find in my examination copies of these letters in the letter book. They are dated July 11th, 1870, July 30th, 1870, and July 28th, 1870. Governor Holden sent for me to come into the executive office. I went, and he said that it was necessary for the troops to be paid, and asked me to suggest some one as a proper person to pay them. I recommended Deputy Sheriff Nowell. The Governor thought he would be a good man, and inquired if it was likely he could give bond. A few days after, the Governor said to me that I had better pay the troops. I had received a commission as inspector. I was asked to come to the office. I went about 9 o'clock at night. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Hoffman were there. Mr. Jenkins told me that he had been ordered to pay over to me all the money he had in his hands as pay master. I received over $40,000.

I paid over to Maj. Berry $10,000, he was an officer in the military service. My order to do so was verbal—I then proceeded to Graham, and as soon as pay rolls were prepared I paid off Col. Kirk's regiment. The amount paid was about $45,000 including some expenses incurred here in Raleigh. The money received by me was in Federal currency. The excess paid out over the amount received by me from Mr. Jenkins, came from sales of military property. The Governor said nothing to me about turning out Jenkins—I gave no bonds—I do not think the Governor mentioned anything about an injunction.—The Governor urged that it was necessary to pay off the troops. Don't think I ever heard Gov. Holden speak of Mr. Jenkins as paymaster. Mr. Jenkins received the order to pay over to me. I received an order to report to the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General said that Mr. Jenkins either had or would receive an order to pay over to me certain money; nothing was said to me about giving bond. On Sunday night I received a message to go and receive the money—I went—I know no reason why such haste was required, as to have this done Sunday night. I knew nothing about troops being clamorous for their pay. I saw officers and men in uniform about the capitol. I did not hear the Governor say, or do anything indicating that he desired the troops paid off hurriedly—with a view of disbanding them—Sunday is not among the office hours of the capitol—necessity to pay was all that was said to me by him. I don't remember the day in August that I was sent for, to go to Governor Holden's house, about 8 o'clock at night. The Governor wanted me to bear a letter to Chief Justice Pearson at his home by next train. The train left about 1 o'clock that night. My impressions were that he wanted me to proceed at once. He gave me money to bear expenses. He gave me no instructions about conveyances at High Point or elsewhere. I went to Salem, and got part of the way between there and the Chief Justice's and stopped about 10 o'clock at night, at a farm house, until next morning, got a guide and proceeded to the residence of Chief Justice. Remained there about two hours. The Chief Justice came with me on my return. The Governor did not tell me anything about bringing the Chief Justice with me. Mr. Ball was there, and told me the best road to go, and said I had better get such a conveyance that the Chief Justice could come down with me. Mr. Ball stated that he had been to see the Chief Justice, and that he would come. He would be more likely to come if I carried a conveyance, that he could come with me. I stayed about three miles from the Chief Justice's home the night before, and reached his house about 7 o'clock in the morning, remained about two hours and started. We took dinner at Salem and supper at High Point, and reached Raleigh on schedule time, about 1 o'clock. Was gone two days and part of two nights.

I know that the Sentinel newspaper is published in Raleigh. It came to the executive office. Can't say that I saw it there every day. Have seen the Governor reading it often. The letter taken by me to the Chief Justice was sealed.

A. D. Jenkins—I received $66,000 as paymaster. Paid out the first $1,000 principally for commissary stores—I paid to Geo. W. Kirk $1,000 as teller in the treasury department, before I was appointed paymaster, on an order issued from the Governor's office countersigned by Auditor. This was about the 21st or 22d of June last. This sum is not included in the $66,000.

I received $5,000 on the 14th of July, 1870, part of it was used in paying off officers in advance of their pay rolls being prepared. I endeavored to be on my guard, so as not to pay in advance of what was due. July 22d I received $60,000. On that day Gov. Holden sent a message for me. He, (Gov. H.) told me that Horner would make out warrant for $60,000, and it was done. Don't know why it was done that day. I had heard that there might be an injunction. I turned over more than $40,000 to Mr. Neathery.—(Witness gave exact figures but Reporter did not catch them.) Some time in the latter part of August I received notice of injunction, as paymaster. Some four or five days after I received orders to turn over the money in my hands to Mr. Neathery; it was on Saturday morning I received the order. I did not obey it that day. I showed it to Mr. Bailey, a lawyer. I did not refuse to obey. I did not do so on that day because I wanted to consult counsel to know if I was restrained from obeying in consequence of the injunction.

On Sunday morning about 9 o'clock I met the governor at National Hotel, he enquired as to when I would turn over the money to Mr. Neathery, as I had been ordered to do. I declined to do so then. He said it was important it should be done. I told him I would see him again. A messenger came to me and said that the governor wanted to see me. I went to the Executive office, there I saw the governor, Mr. W. H. Bailey and Mr. R. C. Badger. The governor asked me if it would be convenient for me to turn the funds over to Mr. Neathery that day. I informed him that if I could get the funds out of bank that day I would. Mr. Bailey said I would have to obey the order. I may have hesitated somewhat; I hesitated because of the injunction. The governor said it was important. Something was said by some one in the room about the bank being enjoined. This was in the governor's office. There was a desire to have the troops disbanded. The governor knew of the injunction. I told him of it—I endeavored to convey the idea to the Governor that I could not pay while the injunction was pending. I do not know that my father was reluctant to pay out any of this money as Treasurer, after he had consulted counsel. He consulted the Attorney General and other counsel. I first went to the Raleigh National Bank to see Mr. Wiley; told him I wanted to get out such funds as I had in Bank as paymaster. He told me that he would examine into the funds and see—and I went about 8 o'clock that night to the Bank. Mr. Wiley, not being certain about the matter, I thought I would see if Mr. Williams, of the State National Bank, would not cash my draft on the Raleigh National Bank. He said he would if he could see Col. Anderson, who had gone to a funeral. Got a buggy and went after Col. A. I received part in currency and part in a check on New York from Mr. Wiley; the residue I got from Mr. Williams, on a certified check. After I had seen the Bank officers I went to see Mr. Neathery. He was not at home. I then sent for him. He came about 10 o'clock—it was Sunday night. We were in the Executive office; I then turned the funds over to him. We got through about 12 o'clock that night. After I had made up my mind to do so, I wanted to turn the money over. I was merely detailed as paymaster. I was appointed Aid to the Governor. I consulted counsel because I had not taken oath to obey orders, and thought that I was therefore bound by the injunction. The Treasurer deposits in both Banks. I had a small amount, some $500 of the funds alluded to, in the Treasury—the remainder was to my credit in Bank. Mr. Bailey advised me, that as long as I was detailed, the injunction bound me, but did not after the detail was revoked. Mr. Bailey was not my counsel. I understood he was the Governor's counsel. I saw him with him.

Abel W. Fisher. I am Adjutant General. I have one letter, I think, in my office from G. W. Kirk to the Governor. I have no telegrams or letters relating to Col. Kirk's command, in my office, but this one. All orders would necessarily go through my office. I don't know that all correspondence would. All orders, certainly, and all letters of the nature of orders, I should think, would go through my office. No order has ever been issued from my office directing the arrest of Mr. Turner. I remember that one order from the Governor directed that special care should be taken to prevent maltreatment of prisoners. (The witness proceeded to read from the order book an order dated August 11th, 1870. Objection was made to the reading on the ground that the order was issued too late, being after the arrests were made.) I do not remember ever to have heard any conversation between Gov. Holden and any of the officers of the troops commanded by Col. Kirk relative to the treatment of prisoners. I sent all orders that were sent to me to forward to the officers. The substance of orders were frequently handed to me in writing and frequently told be verbally,

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1871.

The Special Order, being Mr. Speed's resolution relative to Gov. Caldwell's message, was taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Graham, of Orange, was taken up.

Mr. McClammy offered the following resolution as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved by the Senate of North Carolina, the House of Representatives concurring, that a communication from His Excellency the Governor, in reference to an act entitled "an act concerning a Convention of the people" and the accompanying documents be returned to His Excellency by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is requested to inform the Governor that while this General Assembly has no disposition to treat his views with disrespect when expressed in the discharge of his constitutional functions, yet in the opinion of this General Assembly, the communication aforesaid is improper in tone as well as substance, uncalled for by the occasion, unwarranted by law and without precedent in the annals of this State.

Mr. Gilmer had risen when the Senator from New Hanover obtained the floor to move to table for the present. Did not wish to be discourteous to Senator, but unless he insisted he would make that motion.

Mr. McClammy would not insist if there was no disposition to act for the present but would take occasion to say that he felt it due to the dignity of the Senate to pursue this course with this communication, to inform the Executive that he will receive at the hands of this General Assembly when in the discharge of his constitutional functions proper respect, but when he goes beyond this, questions their sincerity, and in effect vetoes their acts, he wanted the communication returned.—Wanted the matter to go to the people, to fasten the responsibility where it belonged, and wanted the people to know who it was, and for what purpose it was that a power came between them and relief.

(We cannot give remarks in full, but the above is the substance.)

After further discussion, the resolutions and amendments were laid upon the table.

Mr. Jones moved that when bills on calendar shall have reached their second reading, the rules will be considered as suspended and bills put on their third reading. Adopted.

Resolution directing Senators in Congress and requesting Representatives in the same body to use their influence in getting the disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment removed. Passed. Hyman, colored, only voting in the negative.

Resolution concerning Waccamaw canal, made special order for Wednesday week.

Resolution appointing a committee of three on part of House and two on part of Senate to examine the Treasurer's books relative to the debt of the State prior to July, 1868, and amount of debt contracted since, and in what manner contracted, and the interest required to pay on the same. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing County Commissioners to appoint a Finance committee for their respective counties with certain powers. Passed second reading.

Mr. Troy moved to amend that said committee shall not receive pay for more than twenty days in one year. Adopted.

Mr. Speed offered an amendment that no member of the Board of Commissioners should serve on the Finance committee.—Adopted.

Bill then passed its third reading. Adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, from committee on Enrolled bills, reported salary and fee bill for ratification, and other bills of minor importance.

Mr. Norment: Resolution in favor of Henry Biggs, for services in capturing Jack McLaughlin, a notorious murderer and thief.

Mr. Olds, a resolution relative to revenue law, proposes an increase of 20 per cent. on last years tax to be levied this year.

The bill relating to the penitentiary being the special order, was announced by the Chair, appropriates $15,000 to pay contractors for work on Penitentiary.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved to strike out fifteen and insert ten. Not adopted.

Mr. Cowles moved to lay upon the table. Not adopted—bill passed its third reading, yeas 21, nays 8.

The President appointed Senators Worth and Olds upon joint Committee to ascertain indebtedness of the State.

Upon motion of Mr. Latham the bill chartering the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company was taken up and ordered to its several readings. The bill does not ask an appropriation, passed 2d and third reading unanimously.

Mr. McClammy asked leave to introduce resolution—permission granted—desiring the Treasurer to inform the Senate whether the Code Commissioners as reported are still drawing their salaries.

Mr. Linney moved to reconsider the vote by which a bill relative to the appointment of County Finance Committee in the several counties was passed last night.—The motion to reconsider was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Edwards moved to recommit the bill relative to the county seat of Halifax.

The hour for the sitting of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment was announced by the Chair.

After adjournment of Court, President Warren called the Senate to order.

Mr. Jones moved to take up bill relative to delinquent Sheriffs.

Mr. Jones said:

Mr. President, I move that the rules be suspended in order to take up and put upon its several readings the House Bill relating to judgments against the sureties of defaulting Sheriffs. It is well known that a bill passed at the last session of the General Assembly authorizing summary judgments against such Sheriffs and their sureties, but by a sort of hokus pokus art much in vogue here last winter in dealing with bills that were objectionable to certain parties, this bill was so eviscerated as to leave it doubtful whether judgments lately taken against the sureties of certain defaulting sheriffs are valid. This bill proposes to validate these judgments. Some doubts may be entertained of the efficacy of the bill, but I hope the Senate will pass it, as it is the best we can do in the interest of the State; especially, as I am told by the Treasurer, that the sheriffs of Wake and New Hanover counties alone are in arrears to the State nearly, if not quite ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

The bill passed its second and third readings.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to make conveyance in fee simple to a certain lot; referred.

Mr. Martin arose to a question of privilege. He said that he wished to call attention to the report of the debate in the House yesterday, as reported in the Telegram of this morning. It is in these words:

"Mr. French arose, and in replying to Mr. Martin, said if the gentleman intended to impeach the character of Mr. Ashley, he would say his character was as good as that of the gentleman from Carteret."

Now he wished to state that his remarks had no reference to Mr. Ashley's moral character. They were based upon the fact, which had not been denied, that while holding the high and responsible position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, he was prostituting the office by editing the Standard, and misrepresenting the best people of the State.

As for Mr. French's estimate of character, either moral or political, he cared nothing and was willing to leave himself in the hands of the decent, virtuous and good people of the State.

The gentleman from New Hanover is both morally and politically incapable of forming a correct opinion. As a member of this House he (French) comes up about often enough to draw his pay, and besides he belongs to that class of persons who have made it their business to hold up the good people of this State as disloyal. He came here with that large class of political vultures who have fed upon the fallen form of glorious old North Carolina, until nothing but her dry bones are left to bleach in the sun.

He (Mr. Martin) honestly thought that this class of persons are but sorry judges of character, either for good or bad, &c.

Mr. French said that he was glad that the gentleman from Carteret (Mr. Martin) made the remarks he had and given him (French) an opportunity to reply.

As to the remarks in relation to himself, he (Mr. F.) when he came to this State had brought within 60 days $180,000 worth of goods, and had lost over $100,000 in this State. He had now on his books many thousands of dollars against Carolinians, and he was now engaged, in connection with several friends, in carrying on one of the finest plantations in the State and on it are subsisting 300 souls &c., and remarks such as the gentleman's from Carteret were simply infamous.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to consolidate the Northwestern N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R. being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

Cawthorn, col., moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to table was lost by a vote of yeas 15, nays 65.

By consent Mr. Morris introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State by abolishing section 5, article 4, which was referred to the appropriate Committee.

By consent Mr. Justice offered a bill to ascertain the just and legal debt of North Carolina; referred.

The House then adjourned without resuming the consideration of the consolidation bill.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th.

Bill in relation to Board of Education, and School Fund, on second reading.—Amendments to the acts concerning public education, were submitted. The bill provides that 75 per cent. of State and capitulation tax collected in the several counties, be paid over to the County Treasurer of the respective counties in which such tax shall be collected.

Mr. Olds opposed the bill, thought the money should be paid into the State Treasury, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as heretofore.

Mr. McClammy was in favor of the bill. He knew that complaint came from his county, and he believed it to be very just. The way it was managed, the fund was paid in the Treasury by the Sheriff, and paid back to county treasurer. The State Treasurer, Sheriff and county treasurer all get commissions for this money passing through their hands. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Worth said it was generally believed in his section that every dollar that came to Raleigh got tangled up in some way. The way the school money was managed was a system of embarrassment.—Money enough had been paid at Chapel Hill, for one year, to carry on one hundred four months' schools at $25 per month, and had only "educated" about the number of scholars that one of these old field schools would have done. He favored the bill.

Mr. Norment stated that every county in the State, from which he had heard, and that was a number, except Wake, complained of the manner in which the school fund was managed, and was in favor of the passage of this bill.

Mr. Troy moved an amendment, that the word "State" be stricken out. He did not want any more investments of school moneys in State special tax bonds—and be amended so as to prevent any further such investments.

Amendment passed.

The bill then passed second reading.

Mr. Cook moved to make bill special order for Wednesday next at 11 a. m.; prevailed.

Bill to amend Sec. 47, Chap. 94 Laws of 1868-'69, in relation to divorce, on second reading. Passed. Put on third reading and passed. Mr. Brogden voting alone in the negative. (The bill prevents the easy mode of obtaining divorces, as now allowed by the code of civil procedure.)

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th, 1871.

Mr. Jordan, from the Special Committee appointed to take into consideration the Governor's message in regard to the employment of spies and detectives, presented the following report:

The undersigned, being a majority of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the message of the Governor, of the 10th inst., with a communication from the Adjutant General covering certain documents in relation to spies and detectives, employed by Governor Holden, submit the following report:

They have examined with care the mass of papers referred to them, and find them not of the character expected, either by the House of Representatives, or, as they believe, by the people at large. They consist mainly of reports by letter and by telegraphic dispatches, to the Adjutant General from the detectives employed by the Governor, under authority of chapter 52 of the act of 1868-'69. They are exceedingly crude in manner, matter and style of execution; ill-conceived, badly written and worse spelled; showing an obscure and illiterate if not—as seems most likely, a low and abandoned class of men, to whom were committed such unusual powers of denunciation, arrest and imprisonment of the people of North Carolina. The reports recite the arrest of various persons, some of whom are designated as the Ku Klux, others as outlaws; the attendance of the writer upon "Ku Klux Klan" meetings confessions upon affidavit of repentant Ku Ku Klux, means, suggested by which confessions may be obtained; offers of exposure of Ku Klux for a consideration and upon condition that the writer's name and offer shall be kept a secret, with grievous complaints of the expensiveness of the office and frequent demands for pay.

Your committee find that there were sixteen paid detectives in service in the years 1869-'70, and that their pay and expenses amounted to nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents (9,628 56). Their names are, A W Fisher, Adjutant General, Chief of Detective Force; R T Bosher, Alexander Bryant, Wm. Campbell, L C Estes, C R Garland, Wm Huskey, G R Kimball, L H Mowers, W C Parker, J P Parrott, E K Proctor, C S Reno, J W Stephens, G W Tillou and L D Wilkie. In addition to the above we find that W T Gantney, M McDonald, N B Sutton, E B Stanley, D J Uzzle, S A Douglas, J E Prather, J H McGhee, T Carrow, F Weatherington, P A Wiley and A J Davis have been paid, for what service we have not ascertained, the gross amount of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and two cents (2,868 02) under the above act, and the following Attorneys, namely, B. F. Lehman, A. S. Seymour and W. J. Clarke for prosecutions under said act, the gross amount of five hundred dollars ($500,) making the entire expenditures under said and twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-eight cents (12,996 58.) The Adjutant General will explain why these documents, which are not copies but the originals were not sent to the House the first day after the passage of the resolution instead of the sixty-second. It is to be remarked that the act which authorizes the employment of a detective force by the Governor is expressly designed for the apprehension of *fugitives* from justice, but His Excellency, with that generous liberality of construing his own powers, whether for arresting men or fer holding them with the strong hand when arrested or for preventing their arrest, by which he has so signally distinguished his administration, has made of this detective force a band of spies and informers, set them to hunt up evidence and to hunt men down and given authority to arrest men whether fugitives or not. Your committee present the accompanying bill and recommend its passage; further, that the documents accompanying the communication from the Adjutant General be returned to him, and that the committee be discharged from farther consideration of the message, report, and papers aforesaid.

HENRY F. JORDON,
E. B. WITHERS,
J. HENRY CURRIE.

The undersigned, a minority of the said majority of the Committee, begs leave to submit the following additional to the report of the committee; it is generally believed, and the undersigned shares that belief, that the Governor had in his service men who played the part of spies and informers whose names do not appear in this report of the Adjutant General nor in the Auditor's report; men not regularly retained and commissioned as detectives, and not therefore under orders or instructions from the Adjutant General nor paid from the public Treasury; men scattered perhaps throughout the country in every county and neighborhood. The names of these men we have failed to get and their reports have not been furnished us, but being among his Excellency's private papers, if anywhere, are not accessible to us, hence must it forever remain who have been his Excellency's pimps and political scavengers in each community, and these names and those which have been most desired by the honest and respectable men in every community.

HENRY F. JORDAN.

[The report was accompanied by a bill repealing the act under which Holden employed the spies.]

Messrs. Morris and Fisher, submitted a minority report.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill in regard to obtaining goods under false preteuse; referred.

By same: A bill to enforce an agricultural lein; referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the resolution in favor of W. A. Allen, as Commissioner in the Granville county contested election, was taken up and passed its several readings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill consolidating the Northwestern N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R., being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

After the rejection of numberless amendments and the adoption of one offered by Mr. Luckey, the further consideration of the bill was, on motion of Mr. Jordan, postponed for the present and the bill in reference to the Penitentiary was taken up.

[The bill authorizes the Treasurer to pay out a sum not exceeding $15,000 for work already done in the erection of the Penitentiary.]

After some little debate the bill passed its several readings.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, in the Front Street M. E. Church in this city, by Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D., Mr. GEORGE G. LEWIS, and Miss MARIA R. COFFIN, all of Wilmington.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all those diseases for which it is recommended, among which are severe, acute or lingering Coughs, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, "Liver Complaint," or "Biliousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Scrofulous diseases and Skin diseases, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. It is sold by Druggists.

Suggestions for the Season.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials: and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out. Constitutional tendencies to disease are generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defence against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

E. F. COE'S

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

OR

BONE MANURE.

—o—

WARRANTED GENUINE.

—o—

BEING MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, and in the most improved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market.

100 TONS

of the above well known and valuable Fertilizer momentarily expected.

Planters wanting large lots should send in their orders at once.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
State Agents.
feb 9 114-d&wlm

300,000 POUNDS

OF THE

CAPE FEAR GUANO

FOR SALE on reasonable terms at the Cape Fear Chemical Works, Castle street, Wilmington, N. C.
D. M. BUIE, Chemist.
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THE CAPE FEAR GUANO

IS A COMPLETE FERTILIZER, representing bone and meat in proper proportions, to permanently improve the land.

D. M. BUIE, Chemist.
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THE CAPE FEAR

HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST NET INCREASE of

COTTON

of any manure, when fairly tried. For particulars address
D. M. BUIE, Chemist,
Cape Fear Chemical Works,
Wilmington, N. C.
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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @ 29	LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		(From store)	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 65	Rockport	0 00 @ 1 40
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland	0 00 @ 1 50
CANDLES, ₱ ℔.,		MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
Tallow	18 @ 20	Cuba, hhds.	38 @ 40
Adamantine	15 @ 17	do bbls	10 @ 42
Sperm	50 @ 55	Sugar house	23 @ 25
COFFEE, ₱ ℔.,		do bbls	27 @ 28
Java	28 @ 30	Syrup, bbls.	50 @ 1 00
Laguayra	22 @ 24	Do N. O,	90 @ 1 00
Rio	17½ @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COTTON, ₱ ℔.,		Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	12 @ 72	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 25
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 13¾	Hard	0 00 @ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 55
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @ 26	Tar, in ordr	1 70 @ 1 75
Dundee	20 @ 23	Pitch, City	1 90 @ 1 95
Flax	21 @ 26	Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
Double Anc'r	25 @ 27	do No. 1	2 @ 3 50
Rope, ₱ ℔	7 @ 10	do No. 2	2 10 @ 2 25
CORN MEAL,		do No. 3	2 00 @ 2 05
₱ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	Spirits Turpentine,	
FEATHERS,		₱ gal	49½ @ 50
₱ yard	9 @ 11½	NAILS, ₱ ℔.,	
Yarn, ₱ ℔	1 25 @ 1 30	Cut	5 00 @ 5 25
FEATHERS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
₱ ℔	65 @ 90	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Mackerel,		Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Kerosene	30 @ 33
No. 2	13 00 @15 00	PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 40
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	POTATOES,	
Mullets	5 50 @ 8 00	Sweet, bush	0 60 @ 0 80
Herring,		Irish, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
East	00 @ 9 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ ℔	
N.C.roe	9 00 @12 50	N. C. Bacon	
do out,	8 00 @10 00	Hams	16 @ 18
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Middlings	15 @ 16
Dry Cod, ₱ ℔	9 @ 10	Shoulders	13 @ 14
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Hog round	15 @ 16
Family	8 00 @11 00	Western Bacon.	
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 50	(Smoked.)	
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Hams	19 @ 20
Ex. Super	7 50 @ 7 75	Middlings	13¾ @ 14
NORTH CAROLINA,		Shoulders	11¼ @ 12½
Family	8 00 @ 8 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00	Middlings	13 @ 14
GLUE, ₱ ℔	16 @ 20	Shoulders	10 @ 11½
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	Lard, N.C	19 @ 20
GUANO, Peruvian,		do North'rn	13 @ 17
Per ton	82 50 @85 00	Butter, N C	00 @ 30
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		do North'rn	33 @ 54
Corn	90 @ 1 05	Cheese	14 @ 18
Oats	75 @ 80	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
Peas, Cow	1 35 @ 1 45	City Mess	24 00 @25 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Carolina	7 @ 8	Rump	00 00 @22 00
HIDES, ₱ ℔.,		SALT, Alum, ₱	
Green	5 @ 7	bag 2 bush	1 80 @ 2 00
Dry	14 @ 15	Liverpool, sack, ground	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		cargo	0 00 @ 1 40
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 50	from store	0 00 @ 1 50
Northern	1 20 @ 1 35	American	1 10 @ 1 15
IRON, ₱ ℔.,		SUGAR ₱ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Porto Rico	12½ @ 13
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Cuba	13½ @ 14
American, sheer	9 @ 10	Crushed	14 @ 14½
Swede	10 @ 12	Powdered	14½ @ 15
Hoop,		Granulated	15 @ 15½
₱ ton	100 00@110 00	SOAP, ₱ ℔.	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		Northern	5½ @ 8
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	W.O. bbl.	00 00 @30 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	R.O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
LUMBER, River,		Shipping	11 00 @12 50
F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill, prime	8 50 @10 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 25
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @ 5 50
		TALLOW, ℔	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 23, 1871.

TURPENTINE—In this article we have no change to report for the week ended to-day. A steady demand has existed for distilling purposes, and arrivals have readily changed hands at $3 25 for soft, and $2 10 for hard, ₱ bbl of 280 lbs. Receipts are only moderate, and reach 2,383 bbls, which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	200	$3 25	$2 10
Saturday	218	3 25	2 10
Monday	1,560	3 25	2 10
Tuesday	200	3 25	2 10
Wednesday	136	3 25	2 10
Thursday	75	3 25	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For this article we have to report a firmer market during the week ended to-day, and up to the close of Tuesday's business the price had advanced fully 2½ cents, sales bemade at 50 cents for Southern packages. On Wednesday, however, buyers seemed disposed to hold off, and but little was done, 49½ being offered and factors holding for 50 cents. Very little coming to market, and the stock here is being held for export. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	22 casks at	47½	cents ₱ gallon.
Do.	13 "	48	" " "
Do.	1,000 "	49*	" " "
Saturday	140 "	47½	" " "
Do.	268 "	48	" " "
Monday	100 "	49½	" " "
Tuesday	15 "	49½	" " "
Do.	106 "	50	" " "
Wednesday	24 "	49½	" " "

*Free on board.

ROSIN—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for this article has generally ruled steady and firm, and especially for the lower grades (strained and No. 2) which show a slight advance in price. The transactions reported have been only moderate, owing to want of stock, and the sales have been principally of lots as they arrive, the bulk here being held out of market. We learn, however, that several parcels have changed hands privately during the week, the particulars of which we could not obtain, but believed to be within the range of quotations given below. To-day (Thursday) the market is not so firm; strained is held at $2 05, but buyers do not seem disposed to operate at over $2. We quote as follows: Friday, 2,288 bbls. at $2 for strained, and $2 05 for low No. 2; Saturday, 459 bbls. at $2 10 for No. 2, and $3 75 for No. 1; Monday, 1,600 bbls. at $2 05 for strained; Tuesday, 1,800 bbls. at $2 05 for strained, $2 25 for extra No. 2, and $2 75 for No. 1—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—The market has ruled quiet since our last, and closes dull at a decline of 10 cents. Receipts for the week have been moderate, reaching 1,107 bbls, with sales as follows: 414 bbls. at $1 60, 489 bbls. at $1 55, and 213 bbls. $1 50 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues fully fair, and scarcely any demand exists. We quote from wharf as follows:—Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new; —New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Brings 28@29 cents ₱ ℔.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in slowly, but the market is moderately supplied, and only a light demand exists for butchering purposes—Small sales on the hoof at prices ranging from 9 to 11 cents ₱ ℔. net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Supply full, and moderate demand. From the granaries we quote as selling at $1 10a$1 15 ₱ bushel.

COTTON—During the week under review the market for this article has generally ruled quiet but steady, and prices are about the same as given in our last. There has been a moderate demand for speculative purposes, and when offered parcels have found sale at figures given below, the bulk of the stock, however, being held out of market. To-day (Thursday) there is less firmness, and there are indications of a decline in price. We quote sales for the week of 592 bales, as follows: 1 at 10½, 4 at 11, 61 at 12, 2 at 12¼, 61 at 12½, 78 at 12¾, 43 at 13, 100 at 13¼, 5 at 13½, 237 at 13½ cents—closing as follows: Ordinary 12 cents, good ordinary 12¼a13 cents, and low middling 13½ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¼@7 cents ₱ ℔, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are being brought to market quite freely, and the supply is good. We quote sales by the quantity at 15 to 16 cents ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is very well supplied at present, and demand only moderate. We quote sales from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50 @$85; Pacific do. $60a$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—All grades of Northern and Western brands are in good stock, and the demand is only for small lots to meet the wants of the trade. We refer to our table for prices from store, as in quantity and quality. State brands are in moderate supply, and merely a retail business doing at $7 75@$8 for superfine, and $8 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl. for family.

FISH—Mullets are in very good supply, and demand meagre. Small sales from store at $5@$6 50 for pine bbls., as to size.

GRAIN—The CORN market is fully supplied, and at present rules rather quiet, and closes at a further decline in price. Receipts for the week reach about 13,018 bushels, and sales made from wharf as follows: 4,200 bush at 92½ cents, 4,118 do at 91 cents, and 3,600 do at 90 cents ₱ bushel—last sale being at lowest figure. From store we quote as selling in lots at $1 without, and $1 05 sacks included.——OATS—Supply fair, and demand light. We quote from store in the retail way at 70 to 75 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—Are coming to market very slowly, and are in demand at full prices. There is no stock worthy of note here, and we quote Cow as selling at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in moderate supply, and sells by the cask at 7½ to 8½ cents ₱ ℔ for Carolina.——WHEAT—Is wanted, and would command full prices.

HAY—There is a fair supply in dealers' hands, and we quote a moderate demand existing. Receipts for the week consist of only one or two small parcels of Northern, which sold from wharf at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs. No late receipts or sales of Eastern, and we quote cargo price as nominal at $1 35@$1 40.

LIME—There is a moderate local demand, and dealers have a fair stock on hand. We quote from store at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ cask, as in quality.

LUMBER—Continues to rule about as reported for some weeks past. The supply of all kinds is fully fair, and sales are making from the mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES.—Stock moderate, and only a small business doing from store at figures given in table.

PEANUTS—Have been in better request during the past week, and the market rules firm at an advance on former prices. Receipts are meagre, and we quote small sales at $2a2 10 for fair, $2 15a2 20 for prime, $2 25a2 30 for extra, and $2 40 ₱ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—For Irish the market rules steady, with a fair demand, and stock only moderate.—We quote sales from store at $1a1 25 for eating, and $4 50a5 50 ₱ bbl. for planting. Sweet are in moderate receipt, and bring 60 to 80 cents ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in fair enquiry, and receipts small. We quote fowls at 35a40 cents for live, and 35a45 cents each for dressed.

PROVISIONS—For North Carolina BACON the market has ruled about the same as reported for two weeks past. Receipts are light, and principally of small parcels, but there is a moderate stock at present on market. The demand is mainly in the retail way, and we quote sales at prices ranging from 12½ to 14 cents for shoulders, 14½ to 16 cents for sides, 15 to 16 cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₱ ℔. for hams. *Western* is in good supply, and demand confined to small lots. We quote from store as follows: Smoked, 11½@12½ cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, and 16@19 cents for hams;—dry salted, 10@11¼ cents for shoulders, and 13@13½ cents for sides.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, and sells from store at 13 to 17 cents ₱ ℔.——PORK—Only a retail demand for Northern, which the stock is fully sufficient to meet. See table for store prices. *Fresh* sells from carts at 8½ to 11 cents ₱ ℔

SALT—Is in fair supply, and demand moderate. We quote as selling from store at $1 40a1 45 ₱ sack for American. One or two small lots (about 300 sacks) received coastwise and sold from wharf at $1 30 ₱ sack.

SHINGLES—Are coming in slowly, and are dull of sale at $2 25a2 75 for Common, and $4 50a5 50 ₱ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—There has been a better enquiry for mill purposes during the week, and the market rules firmer, though we have no quotable change to make on former rates. Only moderate receipts, about all of which have sold at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in better receipt, and the price is lower. Sales by the boat load at $2 50 to $3 for pine, $2 75a$3 for ash, and $3a3 20 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—On former prices to coastwise ports we have no change to make, Vessels are arriving less freely, and those now in port are readily obtaining cargoes at figures given in table.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ⅜	@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 09
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @	00 00 @ ⅛
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @	00 00 00 @ 10
Lumber	00@	00 00 00 @ 10 00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY 1871, before the Probate Judge of Bladen county, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to present them to me on or before the 22d day of February, 1872, for classification and arrangement for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead as bar to their recovery.

E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.
feb 23 3 6w*

Nature's Prescription. When Nature produces a great remedy for disease, the best thing science can do is to follow her prescription. By separating the water of the famous Seltzer Spring into its elements, science has discovered the means by which that world renowned Spa effects such unparalleled cures, and by combining those elements artificially in

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

the grand prescription of Nature is rendered universally and instantly available. At this season, when fevers, disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints, and all the diseases which affect the digestive, assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

Another Extensive Radical Swindle.

Every day brings some new developments of Radical villainy. The Chorpenning claim, by which Cessna, the Radical member of Congress from Pennsylvania, aided by Postmaster General Creswell and a corrupt "ring," succeeded in robbing the Government of some half million of dollars, has just been ventilated, and now another Radical swindle is reported to the authorities at Washington. This "job" is connected with the Alaska seal fisheries. The facts are thus stated: Some time ago, General Ihrie offered a quarter million dollars per annum for twenty-five years, for the lease of the fur-seal islands of Alaska—stipulating not to kill over one hundred thousand male animals each year—with securities to the amount of three million dollars. His offer was entirely ignored by Secretary Boutwell. But at the same time a *per capita* bid was accepted from another party, by the provisions of which he may kill one hundred or two hundred thousand seals, worth, in the London market, from half to one million dollars, and report but thirty-five thousand killed to the Treasury Department, which would obligate a payment of but seventy-five thousand dollars. The end is not yet of this fur-seal swindle monopoly, the Government being in a fair way of losing by the present "ring," now known as the "Alaska Commercial Company," not only the quarter million offered by General Ihrie, of San Francisco, but the fur seals in toto.—Gen. Butler is said to be a member of the "seal ring," in whose interests Secretary Boutwell has acted. The San Domingo and Alaska jobbers have doubled teams upon these swindles, and boast they can carry their points.

Population and Votes.

The fraudulent votes cast by negroes under the guidance and advice of white Radicals, who reap the benefits of the crimes committed by their ignorant and deluded tools is an old tale. This class of persons were made voters because they supplied good material for the selfish schemes of corrupt partisans. The South has been dragged into her present position as much by the corruptions which have been practiced as through the prejudices which have been engendered between the races.

We have been forcibly struck with the extent to which illegal registration and voting has been practiced by comparing the recent official census returns of this State with the number of voters registered in the several counties. The ratio of population to voters in the large white counties compared with that in negro counties is a sure test of the extent to which these frauds have been practiced.—We published recently a carefully prepared table of the population in the several counties of this State, and our attention has been directed, in connection therewith, to the number of registered votes. We place in opposite columns the ratio of population to voters in several of the leading white and negro counties.

WHITE COUNTIES.	
Buncombe, 1 vote in	6.89
Rutherford, 1 "	6.27
Wilkes, 1 "	6.17
Iredell, 1 "	6.12
Randolph, 1 "	6.14
NEGRO COUNTIES.	
Craven, 1 vote in	3.87
New Hanover, 1 vote in	4.14
Halifax, 1 "	4.21
Warren, 1 "	5.13
Pitt, 1 "	5.16

We might extend this list to all of the counties in which either of the races have a strong preponderance. It is sufficient to say that the same disproportions exists. It can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of fraudulent negro registration and voting. When our elections are conducted by honest men, who regard their oaths rather than the party success, we may expect to see this crying evil abated, but so long as corrupt registrars and poll holders are appointed, it will continue. It is an evil which demands the attention of the Legislature.

Impeachment.

We continue to give, in considerable detail, the evidence before the Court of Impeachment. It grows in interest with each day's proceedings. We are satisfied that no freeman, who has followed the case thus far, was prepared for one-half of the cruelties and outrages which have been proved. The condition of affairs in Alamance and Caswell, under the orders of Governor Holden and with the guilty consent of Chief Justice Pearson, as shown by the testimony before the Senate, is without parallel in the history of the country. The testimony, published to-day, of Hons. JOHN KERR and S. P. HILL is especially interesting and damaging to the Governor.

A private letter from Raleigh says: "Judge KERR was examined to-day. The "scene was very impressive. He looked "like a Lord, and evidently felt it his "prerogative to scathe Holden, who sat "in his immediate front, withering under "the hot words of the witness, and writhing under his torturing expressions."

During the testimony of Mr. TURNER, Editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, not yet published, the counsel for the defence asked him what were his feelings towards the Respondent? He answered: "Such as should exist between a good and bad man." Holden immediately rose and asked to be protected from insults. Senator EDWARDS, of Granville, called him to order. Holden soon afterward rose and left the Hall.

The testimony in behalf of the managers is nearly all in, except to substantiate the new article in regard to railroad frauds. The defence, we suppose, will begin the introduction of their testimony next week. It is said that seventy-five witnesses have been summoned. Nevertheless the end approaches. Let justice be done.

Wilmington and Her Railroads.

A letter is published in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th instant, signed "C. L. Harris, Superintendent Public Works," in which he says of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroads: "already under their management the trade of our principal city, Wilmington, has been materially injured; it has become a mere way station."

In relation to the prosperity of Wilmington, we offer the following facts from the city records: Value of property in 1870, $3,600,000; in 1860, $2,400,000; increase 50 per cent., $1,200,000.

In 1860, according to the reports of the JOURNAL, less than 23,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this port. In 1870, more than 50,000 bales were exported.—With the exception of turpentine, some or even greater increases of exports is noticeable.

The City Marshal's office shows that 182 new dwellings were built during the year, and the work is still going on.

The census returns show during the last ten years an increase of about 45 per cent.

We think no Southern Atlantic city can show as good a record as this.

As to making Wilmington a way station, we have been furnished with an official statement from the record by Charles Flanner, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, showing that during the present fiscal year, beginning the 1st day of October, less than three car loads of freight of eight tons (North and South included) have passed the city of Wilmington daily, and we are informed that a large part of this class of freight never came here until a recent date.

In this connection we beg to remind Mr. C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, that the trade of this city has been very much injured by the exclusive contract of the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroads working with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Old Dominion Steamship Company.

This exclusive contract between these Railroads does not permit our city to participate in the trade of the North Carolina Railroad and its connections on equal terms with the Virginia cities, which has done us a great deal of injury in taking away trade that ought to come to us.

The steam lines to this city are practically excluded from these lines of railway on the through business.

As the Superintendent of Public Works seems to be waking up to the importance of "our principal city," we hope in the coming railroad meetings, in which the State controlls, he will use his power to give us an equal chance; this is all we ask.

Abbott's Impudence.

General ABBOTT'S preposterous claims to the Senatorship is being laughed at by his own party friends. He is a year or so too late. Two years ago, upon less grounds if possible, Senators and Representatives were made and unmade. Now it is different. States have been lost to Radicalism by the party ultraisms, and the leaders grow circumspect. "A six year's seat in the Senate," said a personal and political friend of our carpet-bag Senator, "is a nice position and is worth the trial." So, too, is an hundred thousand dollars a nice sum of money, and is worth a trial to earn it. But we cannot see that on this account it is less criminal to *steal* it. If we understand the point upon which General ABBOTT bases his claim it is that the members of the Legislature were aware at the time they elected Governor VANCE that he labored under political disabilities. He quotes precedents from English Parliamentary usage to show that he is entitled at the seat—not as a minority candidate, but as the eligible candidate securing the largest number of votes. He has nothing, however, to say in regard to his having failed to receive the votes of a majority of a quorum, without which no one can be elected, nor any bill passed, by the Legislature of North Carolina.

But there is one precedent in the journals of the United States Senate, involving the principle upon which General ABBOTT relies, which was decided adversely to his claim. This was the case of General SHIELDS, elected to the Senate from Illinois, and who had not been a resident of the United States for nine years as required by the Constitution. That question being raised, he was sent home, and in a few months—the nine years having elapsed in the meantime—he was again elected by the Legislature. In SHIELDS' case it was not claimed that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to the Senate, but it was conceded that this minority candidate had no claim. Such is the principle now acknowledged to be settled by the Senate of the United States.

General ABBOTT must forego the Senatorship which he criminally covets. He was one of the earliest carpet-bag Senators; he only leads the van again in retreat. He has the consolation of knowing that his disreputable fellows will attend close upon his heels. A patriot who followed "the flag" with so much gallantry and credit from New Hampshire to North Carolina and then to the Senate Chamber, should find consolation in the fact that his "dear country" will not suffer by his premature retirement from the Senate.

The Next Cotton Crop.

We have closely examined our country exchanges for the last three or four weeks to ascertain the intention of the planters with regard to the next cotton crop. From nearly every section of the South the reports agree in stating that the acreage under cotton will be largely reduced this spring. In some districts, it is said, not half as much cotton will be planted as was last season. On the whole, we may safely estimate from twenty-five to forty per cent. reduction in the acreage. Planters now fully realize the folly of their action last season in entirely neglecting food crops. They have paid pretty dearly for their experience, and the cotton crop of the South will henceforth, no doubt, be kept within the proper limit of 3,000,000 bales.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Theo. H. Hill was elected State Librarian by the Legislature on Thursday.

Hon. S. F. Cary again delivered his temperance lecture in Raleigh Thursday night last.

Another extensive spoke and handle factory is soon to be established in Greensboro'.

Jane Denny, an aged white woman, residing in Guilford county, fell dead while visiting a neighbor recently.

From the Banner of the South and Planters' Journal.

Letter from General Lee.

We are indebted to General Maury for the following letter written to him by General Lee and never before made public. Now that this great and good man has been taken from his people, it will afford them pleasure to know that in the darkest hour of their adversity his heart beat warmly in their behalf, and that, excluded as he was by the dominant power from taking any active part in the rehabilitation of the South, he still took a deep interest in the present and future welfare of those whose cause he so long, so ably, and so heroically sustained on the tented field:

LEXINGTON, VA., May 23, 1867.

My Dear General:

I was very glad to hear from your letter of last month, the prosperous condition of the Southern Hospital Association, and the relief that has already been afforded to disabled and needy men. I trust, that as our political troubles are reconciled, and business becomes re-establi-hed and extended in the South, that the sufferings of all may be relieved. I feel assured that, under the present management of the Association all will be done that can be done, and those who are devoting their time and energies to this praise-worthy work will receive from posterity, as well as from the present generation, the thanks which are due.

As regards the course Virginia may take under the recent laws of Congress, to which you refer, it is difficult to see what may eventually be the best. I think, though, it is plain in the execution of the laws, that a Convention will be called, and a State Constitution formed. The question then is, shall the members of the Convention be selected from the best available men in the State, or from the worst. Shall the machinery of the State government be arranged and set in motion by the former or by the latter. In this view of the case, I think it is the duty of all citizens, not disfranchised, to qualify themselves to vote, attend the polls, and elect the best men in their power. Judge Underwood, Messrs. Botts, Hunnicutt, &c., would be well pleased, I presume, if the business were left to them and the negroes. But I do not think this course would be either for the interest of the State or Country. When the Convention assembles it will be for them to determine what, under the circumstances of the case, it will be best for the people to do, and their decision should be submitted to by all, as the decision of the State. I look upon the Southern people as acting under compulsion, not of their free choice, and that it is their duty to consult the best interest of their States, as far as may be in their power to do.

I hope that all our friends in New Orleans may do well, and that each may succeed in the business which they have undertaken. Every man must now look closely to his own affairs, and depend upon his own good sense and judgment to push them onward. We have but little to do with general politics. We cannot control them, but by united efforts, harmony, prudence, and wisdom, we may shape and regulate our domestic policy.

Please present my kindest regards to Generals Beauregard, Longstreet, Hood, Buckner, and all friends. Wishing you every happiness,

I am truly yours,

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

To Gen. D. H. Maury.

A Muscular Christian.

This story is told by the Boston Traveller:

Some few years ago a gentleman who was employed as superintendent in a really charitable institution in New York, went into one of the markets of that city and selected a quarter of beef for "home consumption."

"Shall I send it home for you?" asked the market man.

"No, I thank you, I will carry it home myself."

The market man regarded him with an incredulous look, and remarked:

"What! you carry a whole quarter of beef?"

"Yes, sir," was the quiet response.

The market man again regarded his customer with attention, and no doubt made up his mind that he was over rating his strength. Then he said:

"Well sir, if you will undertake to carry this quarter of meat home yourself, I will give it to you for nothing."

"Are you serious?"

"I am serious," replied the market man.

"Then," returned the customer, "if that is the case, just help me to get it on my back, and we'll see if I can't carry it."

This was done, and without a let down or rest, the gentleman carried it to the institution with which he was connected, the marketman accompanying him, lost in amazement at the unexpected development of strength and endurance.

On another occasion the same muscular Christian, having purchased twenty-five pairs of shoes for the institution under his care, began gathering them together in order to carry them off.

"Are you," said the merchant, "going to carry these home yourself?"

"Certainly I am," was the reply, "and if necessary would carry twenty-five pairs more."

The merchant looked thoughtfully for a moment, and then turning to his clerk (he knew the occupation of his customer) said—

"John, you may put up twenty-five pairs more of those shoes for Mr. T——. And John, do not make any charge for them."

Of course, the customer who had carried the quarter of beef did not fear to shoulder fifty pairs of shoes.

This strong man—strong in faith as in works—is the Rev. R. G. Toles, now and for some years back the efficient superintendent of the Home for Little Wanderers in this city.

The family of Dr. Craton, of Rutherford county, had pounded glass served them in every dish upon the dinner table on Sunday last. Fortunately the fact was discovered and a Coroner's inquest averted.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Mr. John Elliott, of Harnett county, was seized and garroted by three negroes on his plantation Saturday night last, and robbed of $175, and two pocket books in which this sum was contained.

On Sunday the residence of Capt. J. J. Price, in Edgecombe county, was broken into during the absence of that gentleman, by a negro named Hamilton Dancy, and robbed of $40 in specie and several articles of clothing.

The sills of an old mill in Guilford, which was standing before the battle of Guilford Court House in 1781, and which was pressed into service to grind corn for the British, were unearthed in a perfect state of preservation a few days since.

The expenses of our wars with Indians since the beginning of the century amount to more than $40,000,000, while the amount of money spent in attempts to educate them has only been $8,000,000.

The recent story that Count Bismarck had the marks of death on his countenance arose from the fact that the chancellor had been seen without a cigar in his mouth.

The Impeachment Trial.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14, 1871.

Dear Journal: I have not been in the regular receipt of your paper for sometime back, and may have been anticipated in the matter of this letter by other and better informed correspondents. Nevertheless, I will venture a few paragraphs which may possibly be of some interest to your readers.

I am somewhat inclined to the opinion that the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden does not excite great public interest. It is true that the galleries and lobbies are generally crowded during the sessions of the impeachment court, and, when the weather permits, about a dozen ladies, some of them not only fair, but beautiful, grace the scene. But there seems to be an impression that the result of the trial is a foregone conclusion, and hence that interest does not attach to it that would be excited by a doubtful contest. The Senate, however, has acted with evident fairness, and has given to the counsel of Gov. Holden a patient and respectful hearing on all points that have as yet been debated.

A very animated discussion on the admissibility of evidence occupied the three first days of last week. It arose on a question as to the existence of Ku Klux organizations in Alamance county. This was objected to by the managers, on the ground that no secret organization, be its purpose what it will, constituted an insurrection in the meaning of the Constitution, and that Governor Holden could justify only by proving an open, armed, resistance to the law.—This was the sole point in dispute; if the evidence had been ruled out, the respondent's case must have closed. The point was debated by Graham, Boyden, Merrimon, Conigland Bragg, Smith, Graham and Boyden, in the order named—the two last spoke twice on the question. The *Sentinel* represented the second speech of Gov. Graham as the great speech of his life. It has, I presume, been carefully revised, and is, undoubtedly, an able argument, but more appropriate as a summing up, than as elucidating the point in question. It has just appeared in print, although it was due on Friday last.

At the close of the debate a scene of great interest occurred. Gov. Bragg arose and expressed the opinion that the Chief Justice should decide the point without giving any reasons therefor. Some of the Senate insisted on a decision of the question by the Court at once, and in the first instance; while others declared that the presiding officer should not only decide, but file his opinion also. Had the vote been taken then, it is doubtful what the result would have been, but the Senate adjourned, and on the next morning, when the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be admissible, as if by a common understanding, not a dissenting voice was heard.

In the course of the debate the Counsel of Gov. Holden insisted that it was no part of his duty to enquire into the constitutionality of the Act commonly known as the "Shoffner Act;" on the other hand the managers insisted that the Act was unconstitutional, and even if the respondent had acted in accordance therewith, which they did not admit, he would be guilty.—Thereupon the Counsel of respondent asked the managers if Gov. Caldwell should think proper to disobey the Convention Act, alleging its unconstitutionality, would they impeach him—if so they would impeach Holden for obeying an act, and Caldwell for not obeying an act. No reply, that I am aware of, was made on this point. But it is remarkable that the very case has occurred, and that Gov. Caldwell has refused to obey the Act.—What the House of Representatives will do remains to be seen, but presume that the duty of making proclamation under the Act, will devolve on the President of the Senate.

The only other point of interest arose on the question put to Senator Gilmer, whether he knew of any Ku-Klux organizations. This was objected to on the ground, that the question must be confined to Alamance and Caswell counties. The Chief Justice decided that the evidence should be admitted, but the Senate overruled him,—Senator Gilmer was, however, allowed to answer that he did not know of any such organizations anywhere save from hearsay. Senator Graham, of Orange, answered to the same effect.

The trial is somewhat tedious, interspersed, however, with spicy debates upon admissibility of testimony. The evidence on the part of the managers is to the effect that, at the time when Gov. Holden declared Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, peace and good order prevailed throughout that whole section; that the Courts were open, and that there was no obstruction to the execution of proces, civil or criminal. But as to the guilt or innocence of Gov. Holden we must reserve an opinion until the testimony in his behalf is in, then an intelligent judgment can be rendered. Altogether the whole situation here is becoming interesting—the impeachment trial, the Convention Act and the action of Gov. Caldwell upon it, have produced a state of public affairs which demands the exercise of discretion and wisdom on the part of the legislative body.

It is supposed that the impeachment trial will yet occupy four weeks, if not longer. The managers have not yet closed their evidence, and Gov. Holden, it is said, will examine seventy five witnesses.

ION.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Kenansville.

Pursuant to a notice, previously given, a considerable number of the citizens of Duplin county assembled in the Court House, in Kenansville, for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the proposed Convention of the people of the State.

On motion, Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., was called to the Chair, who, in a forcible speech, explained the objects of the meeting, arguing strongly in favor of calling the Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kelly's speech Dan'l Bowden, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

J. W. Stallings, Esq., being called upon, advocated the calling of the Convention, showing the necessity therefor. Mr. S. was followed by T. Smith and J. J. Whitehead, Esq., in the same view.

On motion a Committee of five, consisting of Dr. J. W. Bevunt, B. Withington, J. N. Stallings, J. B. Quinn and D. Bowden, Esqs., was appointed by the Chair to report business for the meeting.

The Committee reported, through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A number of citizens from different parts of the County have assembled to-day to consult relative to the proposed Convention of the people of the State; and whereas those present are deeply impressed with the necessity of acting promptly in favor of calling said Convention; therefore to secure that end and to be properly represented in said Convention, should it be called,

Resolved, That the people of each township be earnestly requested to assemble at their usual places of voting on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of choosing their delegates to represent them, in a County Convention, to be held at Kenansville, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, to select suitable candidates to represent the county in the proposed Convetion; and for the purpose of making arrangements to fully arouse the people to the importance of the question before them.

The same was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed two in each township, viz: For Cypress Creek, G. W. Lamb and H. G. Maxwell; Limestone, G. L. Smith and T. J. Armstrong; Smith's, Z. Smith and J. R. Miller: Albertson's, W. H. Grady and J. K. Outlaw; Glisson's, H. Jones and J. G. Branch; Wolfscrape, Joel Loftin and H. B. Hunt; Faison's, Dr. J. W. Blount and E. J. Faison; Warsaw, D. Bowden and Dr. L. Hussey; Magnolia, A. Robinson and Dr. J. W. McGee; Rockfish, W. R. Ward and S. A. Williams; Island Creek, J. G. Boney and J. E. Fussell; Kenansville, J. N. Stallings and G. W. Carroll; whose duty it shall be to endeavor to arouse the people of their respective townships, and get as many as possible to attend the primary meetings and to act decidedly for the Convention.

The Secretary was instructed to inform these gentlemen of their appointment.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send the proceedings of the meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL, with a request for their publication, and to request all papers friendly to the Convention to copy.

ISAAC B. KELLY, Chairman.

D. BOWDEN, Secretary.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. Jones moved suspension of rules to take up bill relating to Sheriff of Union county, and bill concerning a bill incorporating Homestead and Building Associations.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend by adding bill incorporating town of Gibsonville.—Accepted. Rules suspended and bill concerning Homestead and Building Associations passed several readings; bill concerning Sheriff of Union and Sheriffs of other counties, failed to pass on its third reading; bill incorporating town of Gibsonville, Guilford county, passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14th.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill requiring municipal officers to surrender books, &c., to their successors, and making failure to do so a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment from one to five years; referred.

Mr. Brogden: A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Wayne county. Calendar.

Mr. Love: A bill for better protection of life and property on railroads; referred.

Mr Troy: A bill authorizing creditors of deceased persons to force administrators to sell property; referred.

Message from the House, transmitting a message of Governor Caldwell, giving reasons for declining to issue convention proclamation.

Chair then announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

After adjournment of Court, message received from the House, informing Senate of the passage, by that body, of a resolution to ask the opinion of Attorney General Shipp, as to the constitutionality of the Convention act.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved suspension of rules to put resolution on its passage. Failed.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Loftin, member elect from Lenoir county, appeared, presented his credentials and qualified.

By Mr. Withers: A bill to punish officers refusing to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*. [The bill recites that whereas, Judge Pearson failed to discharge his duty in this respect in reference to citizens held by the brigand, Kirk, who was brought to this State by Holden to oppress the citizens, therefore, that if any Judge in this State shall hereafter fail or neglect to discharge his duty by enforcing obedience to writs of *habeas corpus*, the same shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $10,000 and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill in relation to the fees of county officers, being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

After a long debate and numerous amendments, the bill passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill amendatory of the act to provide for a system of public instruction. [The bill provides that the capitation tax collected by Sheriffs for school purposes, together with all other school taxes, fines, penalties and forfeitures belonging to the school fund shall be paid to County Treasurers, instead of the State Treasurer as heretofore.]

Mr. McAlister moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Education.

After a debate of some length, the motion recommitting the bill to the Committee on Education was put to a vote and carried.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Hour for special order having been announced by the President, the Senate proceeded to ballot for State Librarian, Mr. Hill, Mr. Coley and Mr. Baker being the nominations, Messrs. Edwards and McCotter were appointed to superintend the election.

Gen. Dargan: Authorizing special tax in Anson county; placed on calendar.

Mr. McClammy: A bill prohibiting sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Point Caswell Academy.

Dr. Cook: A resolution instructing Adjutant General to furnish a statement of amount paid each officer and soldier serving in Kirk's and Clarke's State Troops; pending the consideration, the hour for organization of the impeachment court was announced.

After adjournment of Court, President Warren called the Senate to order.

Mr. Edwards, from Committee, reported the result of the election for Librarian.—Mr. Theo. H. Hill was elected by a large majority.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16th, 1871.

Mabson, colored, presented a petition from J. E. Whitfield, of Wilmington, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chair announced that the hour for the election of a Librarian had arrived.

Messrs. McAfee and Morris were appointed tellers to superintend the election.

Mr. Dunham nominated Mr. T. H. Hill, of Raleigh.

Mr. French nominated Mr. H. D. Coley, of Raleigh.

A ballot was taken in the House, vote resulted Hill 58; Coley 24; G. W. Baker 5.

In the Senate the vote stood Hill 31; Coley 9.

Mr. Hill was declared duly elected.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to secure a lien law to mechanics and laborers; referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill incorporating the North Carolina and Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. French: A bill to create the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction; placed on calendar.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1871.

Mr. Troy: Resolution requesting the Committee on Proposition and Grievances to investigate and report what public use had been made of the Ostrich feathers reported by the Auditor as paid for out of the Treasury during the year 1868.

Mr. Olds obtained the floor and said he had been Fowle-ly treated in the campaign last summer, over the matter of these ostrich feathers, and at once proceeded to deliver to an unappreciative audience, an ornithological description of the various species of the genus ostrich, in which the Senate was informed that there are in existence over eighty varieties. He was frequently interrogated but declined to answer questions or yield the floor—he alluded to a purchase of "cork screws." Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, asked him to define the "quantity of their shortness." Dr. Murphy rose to a point of order. The President decided the point well taken, "cork screws" not being under consideration. From the insignificance of the subject matter under consideration, and the valuable time consumed in its discussion, it was apparent that the subject of cork screws had been previously fully considered and their use practically ascertained.

Upon motion of Dr. Worth, the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardy of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, from Committee on Claims, reported upon various bills and resolutions, all of which were appropriately disposed of.

By Mr. Lucas: A bill to fix the capital stock of the Fairfield Canal and Turnpike Company; referred.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and take up his bill to create the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[The bill creates the office office of Assistant Superintendent of Instruction at a salary of $1,000 and nominates Jas. Hood, col., for the office.]

Mr. French said all agreed that the colored people should be represented by this officer but as the colored men were thin skinned upon inserting the word "colored" in the bill this nomination of "Mr." Hood would obviate all difficulty.

Mr. Martin said this was a one-sided affair. He agreed the colored people should have representation in the educational system. Yet he thought the present Superintendent of Instruction was black enough in all conscience and in principle especially.—Besides he did not like the nomination of Hood, for a reference to the Auditor's report would show that this man had drawn most heavily upon the Treasury, and while spending the money of white people in traveling over the State, had given his time and attention to furthering the ends of the Radical party. While the colored people were insisting on having representation in the educational system, the white people had none and would have none as long as the present state of affairs existed, &c.

Mr. Robinson moved to amend by striking out the name of Hood and inserting the name of Thomas A. Sykes, colored, of Pasquotank.

Mr. Robinson said that Hood had made himself objectionable by engaging actively in politics when ostensibly on business connected with education. Thomas A. Sykes was a competent and respectable colored man, and one that would not prostitute his office by making it a political machine, &c.

Mr. Broadfoot said that he would support the amendment. This man Hood came to Fayetteville at the close of the war and stayed long enough to get office and a bad character. He was very odious to both white and colored people of that section.

Mr. Ashe was in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Welch said that he understood that the Conservative Democratic party was pledged to economy and retrenchment, and he thought this office a useless one, therefore he would move to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to table was adopted by a vote of yeas 45, nays 33.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the vote by which the resolution in regard to a national system of education was adopted was reconsidered.

Mr. Robinson moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Messrs. Crawford, Withers and Robinson all argued in favor of the motion.—They all denounced the scheme by which it is proposed to allow the national government to supervise the educational system of the States, taxing the States for the expense incurred therein, &c.

Messrs. French, Mabson, col., and Loftin opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Houston charged that the Republican party were fast developing their plans to fasten upon this country a centralized despotism and to obliterate State lines. He had heard this charge made upon the Republican party often, but they had uniformely denied it, but to-day the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. French) confesses the charge is true. He (Mr. H.) arose to declare his condemnation of all such schemes and to protest, in the name of the people of the State, against any national legislation in educational or any other matter which tends toward bringing about this centralization and obliteration of all States' rights &c.

Mr. Withers moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to table prevailed, by a vote of yeas, 56, nays 24.

Bill to consolidate the North Carolina Raiload Company and the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Robinson moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Adjourned, without action.

AN ACT TO SUSPEND THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing a summons.

Sec. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the court, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of th ecounty where the plaintiff or one or more of them, or the defendants, reside; and shall command the sheriff or other proper officer to summon the defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue. The officer to whom the summons is addressed shall note on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

Sec. 3. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the court at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sec 4. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

Sec. 5. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term to which such demurrer or answer may be filed; and that the issues, whether of law or fact, shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

Sec. 6. That all writs of summons in civil actions, now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk, shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned, in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided*, That all such civil actions in which issues have been joined, shall stand for trial at Spring Term, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 7. All executions issued or judgments in civil actions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; and all executions now in the hands of any sheriff, issued from any Superior Court, shall be returned to the next term of said court.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this act shall opperate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allow defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

Sec. 10. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, *Anno Domini* eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Ratified the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 8, 1871.

I, HENRY J. MENINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Act on file in this office.

H. J. MENINGER,
Secretary of State.

Quite a brisk trade in rabbit skins is progressing in Greensboro'. Two hundred dozen is a small quantity to be seen in the store of a merchant who don't pay much attention to the business.

Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Goldsboro', has abandoned a contemplated tour to Palestine, and accepted a call to the Franklin Square Baptist church of Baltimore.

$2,000 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 16th, 1871.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly on the 13th day of February, 1871, passed an act authorizing and empowering the Governor to offer rewards for the arrest and delivery of certain outlaws in Robeson county, dead or alive, to the proper authorities.

Now, therefore, I, TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforementioned act do hereby issue my Proclamation offering the following rewards, to-wit:

"For the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the body of HENRY B. LOWRY to the proper authorities of the State," TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"For the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the body of BOSS STRONG, to the proper authorities of the State," ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DONE at our City of Raleigh this the 16th day of February, 1871, and the year of American Independence, the ninety-fifth.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

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NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice Consul at
Wilmington, N. C.

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